



PRELIMINARY

**CY14B116L/CY14B116N/CY14B116S
CY14E116L/CY14E116N/CY14E116S**

**16-Mbit (2048 K × 8/1024 K × 16/512 K × 32)
nvSRAM**

Features

- 16-Mbit nonvolatile static random access memory (nvSRAM)
 - 25-ns, 30-ns and 45-ns access times
 - Internally organized as 2048 K × 8 (CY14X116L), 1024 K × 16 (CY14X116N), 512 K × 32 (CY14X116S)
 - Hands-off automatic STORE on power-down with only a small capacitor
 - STORE to QuantumTrap nonvolatile elements is initiated by software, device pin, or AutoStore on power-down
 - RECALL to SRAM initiated by software or power-up
- High reliability
 - Infinite read, write, and RECALL cycles
 - 1 million STORE cycles to QuantumTrap
 - Data retention: 20 years
- Sleep mode operation
- Low power consumption
 - Active current of 75 mA at 45 ns
 - Standby mode current of 650 μA
 - Sleep mode current of 10 μA
- Operating voltages:
 - CY14B116X: $V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$
 - CY14E116X: $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$
- Industrial temperature: $-40\text{ °C to }+85\text{ °C}$
- Packages
 - 44-pin thin small-outline package (TSOP II)
 - 48-pin thin small-outline package (TSOP I)
 - 54-pin thin small-outline package (TSOP II)
 - 165-ball fine-pitch ball grid array (FBGA) package
- Restriction of hazardous substances (RoHS) compliant

Offered speeds

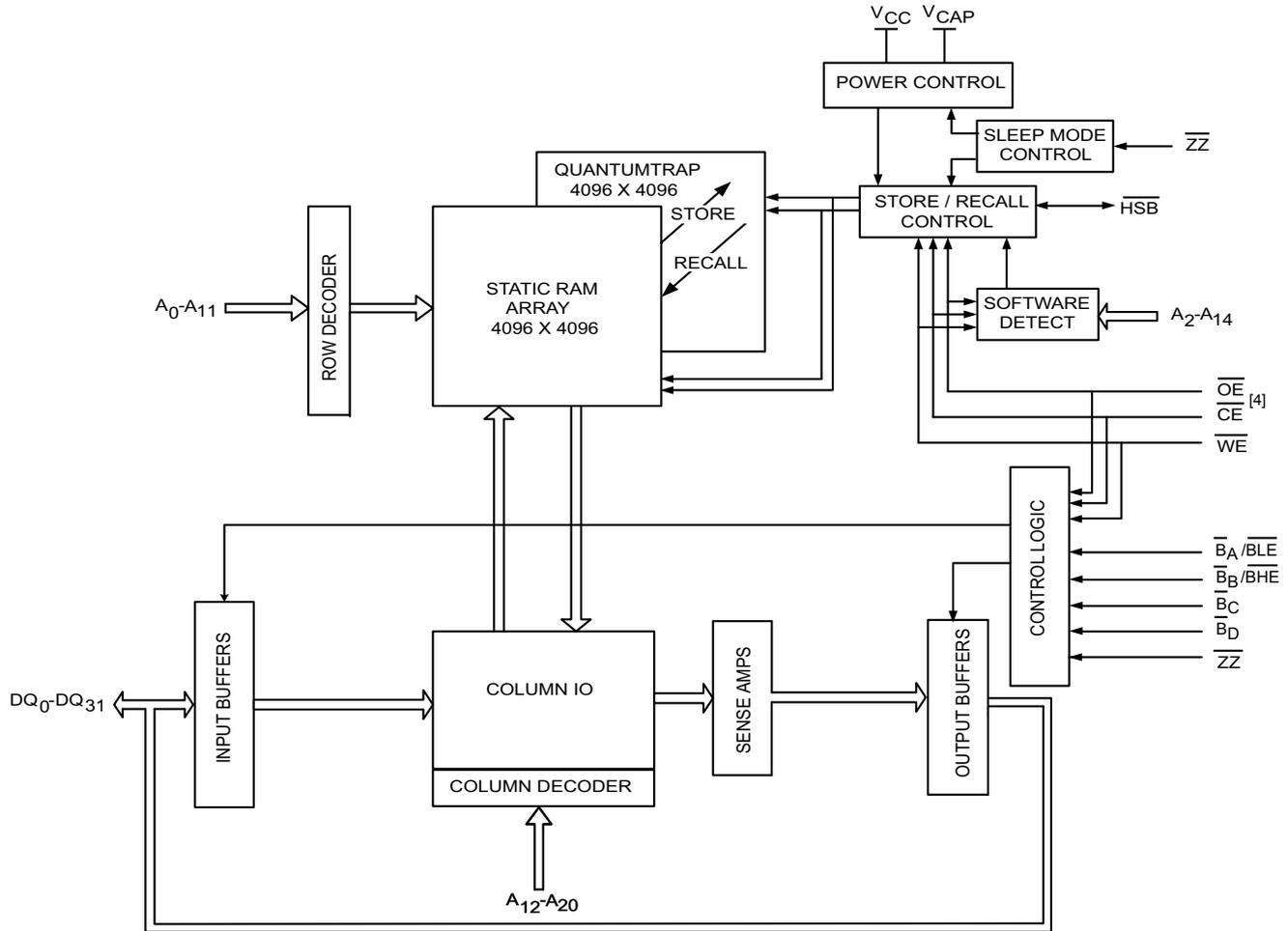
- 44-pin TSOP II: 25 ns and 45 ns
- 48-pin TSOP I: 30 ns and 45 ns
- 54-pin TSOP II: 25 ns and 45 ns
- 165-ball FBGA: 25 ns and 45 ns

Functional Description

The Cypress CY14X1 16L/CY14X116N/CY14X116S is a fast SRAM, with a nonvolatile element in each memory cell. The memory is organized as 2048 K bytes of 8 bits each or 1024 K words of 16 bits each or 512 K words of 32 bits each. The embedded nonvolatile elements incorporate QuantumTrap technology, producing the world's most reliable nonvolatile memory. The SRAM can be read and written an infinite number of times. The nonvolatile data residing in the nonvolatile elements do not change when data is written to the SRAM. Data transfers from the SRAM to the nonvolatile elements (the STORE operation) takes place automatically at power-down. On power-up, data is restored to the SRAM (the RECALL operation) from the nonvolatile memory. Both the STORE and RECALL operations are also available under software control.

Errata: The engineering samples do not meet the address hold after end of write ($t_{H\Delta}$) and static discharge voltage specifications. For information on silicon errata, see [Errata on page 33](#). Details include trigger conditions, devices affected, and proposed workaround.

Logic Block Diagram^[1, 2, 3]



- Notes**
1. Address $A_0 - A_{20}$ for $\times 8$ configuration, address $A_0 - A_{19}$ for $\times 16$ configuration and address $A_0 - A_{18}$ for $\times 32$ configuration.
 2. Data $DQ_0 - DQ_7$ for $\times 8$ configuration, data $DQ_0 - DQ_{15}$ for $\times 16$ configuration and data $DQ_0 - DQ_{31}$ for $\times 32$ configuration.
 3. \overline{BLE} , \overline{BHE} are applicable for $\times 16$ configuration and $\overline{B_A}$, $\overline{B_B}$, $\overline{B_C}$, $\overline{B_D}$ are applicable for $\times 32$ configuration only.
 4. TSOP II package is offered in single \overline{CE} . TSOP I and BGA packages are offered in dual \overline{CE} options. In this datasheet, for a dual \overline{CE} device, \overline{CE} refers to the internal logical combination of \overline{CE}_1 and \overline{CE}_2 such that when \overline{CE}_1 is LOW and \overline{CE}_2 is HIGH, \overline{CE} is LOW. For all other cases \overline{CE} is HIGH.



Contents

Pinouts	4	Truth Table For SRAM Operations	24
Pin Definitions	7	For ×8 Configuration	24
Device Operation	8	For ×8 Configuration	24
SRAM Read	8	For ×16 Configuration	24
SRAM Write	8	For ×16 Configuration	25
AutoStore Operation (Power-Down)	8	For ×32 Configuration	25
Hardware STORE (HSB) Operation	9	Ordering Information	26
Hardware RECALL (Power-Up)	9	Ordering Code Definitions	27
Software STORE	9	Package Diagrams	28
Software RECALL	9	Acronyms	32
Sleep Mode	10	Document Conventions	32
Preventing AutoStore	12	Units of Measure	32
Data Protection	12	Errata	33
Maximum Ratings	13	Part Numbers Affected	33
Operating Range	13	16-Mbit (2048 K × 8, 1024 K × 16, 512 K × 32)	
DC Electrical Characteristics	13	nvSRAM Qualification Status	33
Data Retention and Endurance	14	16-Mbit (2048 K × 8, 1024 K × 16) nvSRAM Errata	
Capacitance	14	Summary	33
Thermal Resistance	14	Document History Page	36
AC Test Conditions	15	Sales, Solutions, and Legal Information	38
AC Switching Characteristics	16	Worldwide Sales and Design Support.....	38
AutoStore/Power-Up RECALL Characteristics	20	Products	38
Sleep Mode Characteristics	21	PSoC® Solutions	38
Software Controlled STORE and RECALL		Cypress Developer Community.....	38
Characteristics	22	Technical Support	38
Hardware STORE Characteristics	23		

Pinouts

Figure 1. Pin Diagram: 44-Pin TSOP II (x8)

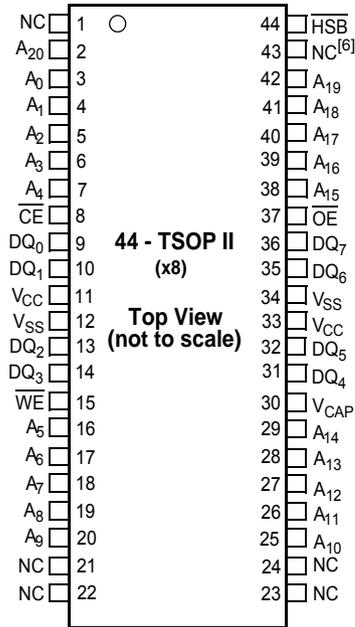


Figure 2. Pin Diagram: 54-Pin TSOP II (x16)

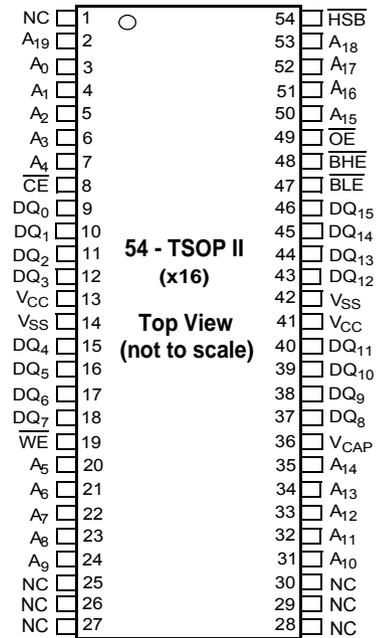
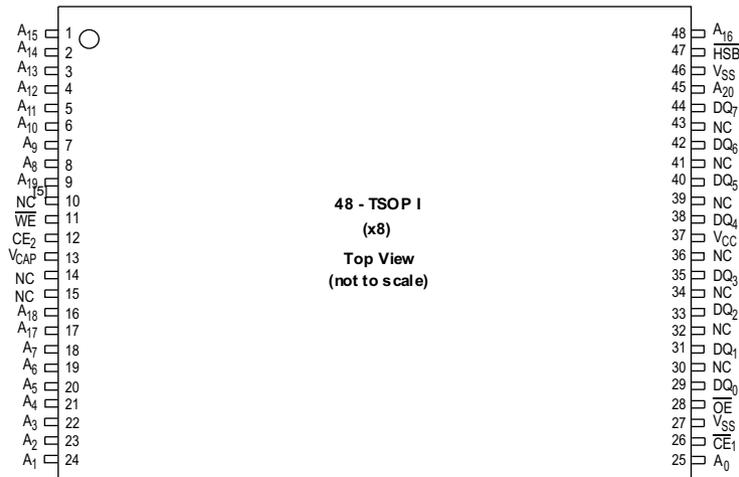


Figure 3. Pin Diagram: 48-Pin TSOP I (x8)



Note

5. Address expansion for 32-Mbit. NC pin not connected to die.

Pinouts (continued)

Figure 4. Pin Diagram: 48-Pin TSOP I (x16)

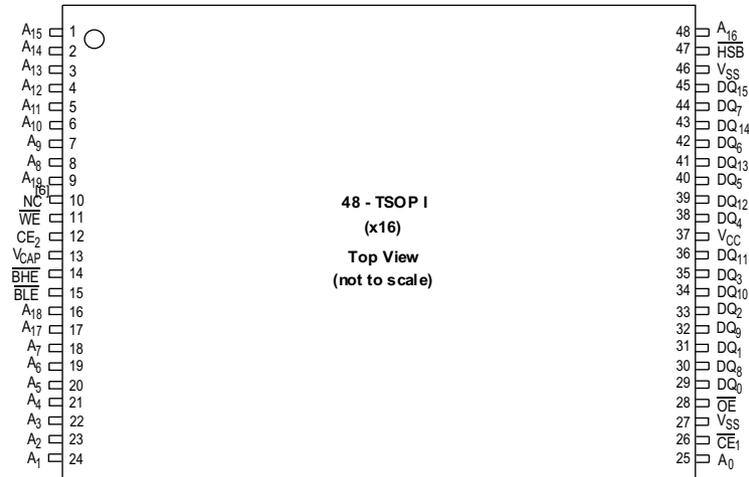


Figure 5. Pin Diagram: 165-Ball FBGA (x16)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A	NC	A ₆	A ₈	\overline{WE}	\overline{BLE}	$\overline{CE_1}$	NC	\overline{OE}	A ₅	A ₃	NC
B	NC	DQ ₀	DQ ₁	A ₄	\overline{BHE}	CE ₂	NC	A ₂	NC	NC	NC
C	\overline{ZZ}	NC	NC	V _{SS}	A ₀	A ₇	A ₁	V _{SS}	NC	DQ ₁₅	DQ ₁₄
D	NC	DQ ₂	NC	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	NC	NC	NC
E	NC	V _{CAP}	NC	V _{CC}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{CC}	NC	DQ ₁₃	NC
F	NC	DQ ₃	NC	V _{CC}	V _{CC}	V _{SS}	V _{CC}	V _{CC}	NC	NC	DQ ₁₂
G	\overline{HSB}	NC	NC	V _{CC}	V _{CC}	V _{SS}	V _{CC}	V _{CC}	NC	NC	NC
H	NC	NC	V _{CC}	V _{CC}	V _{CC}	V _{SS}	V _{CC}	V _{CC}	V _{CC}	NC	NC
J	NC	NC	NC	V _{CC}	V _{CC}	V _{SS}	V _{CC}	V _{CC}	NC	DQ ₈	NC
K	NC	NC	DQ ₄	V _{CC}	V _{CC}	V _{SS}	V _{CC}	V _{CC}	NC	NC	NC
L	NC	DQ ₅	NC	V _{CC}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{CC}	NC	NC	DQ ₉
M	NC	NC	NC	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	NC	DQ ₁₀	NC
N	NC	DQ ₆	DQ ₇	V _{SS}	A ₁₁	A ₁₀	A ₉	V _{SS}	NC	NC	NC
P	NC	NC	NC	A ₁₃	A ₁₉	NC	A ₁₈	A ₁₂	NC	DQ ₁₁	NC
R	NC	NC	A ₁₅	NC	A ₁₇	NC	A ₁₆	NC ^[6]	A ₁₄	NC	NC

Note

6. Address expansion for 32-Mbit. NC pin not connected to die.

Pinouts (continued)

Figure 6. Pin Diagram: 165-Ball FBGA (x32)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A	NC	A ₆	A ₈	\overline{WE}	\overline{BA}	\overline{CE}_1	\overline{BC}	\overline{OE}	A ₅	A ₃	NC
B	NC	DQ ₀	DQ ₁	A ₄	\overline{BB}	CE ₂	\overline{BD}	A ₂	NC	NC	DQ ₃₁
C	\overline{ZZ}	NC	DQ ₄	V _{SS}	A ₀	A ₇	A ₁	V _{SS}	NC	DQ ₂₇	DQ ₂₆
D	NC	DQ ₂	DQ ₅	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	NC	NC	DQ ₃₀
E	NC	V _{CAP}	DQ ₆	V _{CC}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{CC}	NC	DQ ₂₅	DQ ₂₉
F	NC	DQ ₃	DQ ₇	V _{CC}	V _{CC}	V _{SS}	V _{CC}	V _{CC}	NC	NC	DQ ₂₄
G	\overline{HSB}	NC	DQ ₁₂	V _{CC}	V _{CC}	V _{SS}	V _{CC}	V _{CC}	NC	NC	DQ ₂₈
H	NC	NC	V _{CC}	V _{CC}	V _{CC}	V _{SS}	V _{CC}	V _{CC}	V _{CC}	NC	NC
J	NC	NC	DQ ₁₃	V _{CC}	V _{CC}	V _{SS}	V _{CC}	V _{CC}	NC	DQ ₂₀	DQ ₁₉
K	NC	NC	DQ ₈	V _{CC}	V _{CC}	V _{SS}	V _{CC}	V _{CC}	NC	NC	DQ ₁₈
L	NC	DQ ₉	DQ ₁₄	V _{CC}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{CC}	NC	NC	DQ ₂₁
M	NC	NC	DQ ₁₅	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	NC	DQ ₂₂	DQ ₁₇
N	NC	DQ ₁₀	DQ ₁₁	V _{SS}	A ₁₁	A ₁₀	A ₉	V _{SS}	NC	NC	DQ ₁₆
P	NC	NC	NC	A ₁₃	NC	NC	A ₁₈	A ₁₂	NC	DQ ₂₃	NC
R	NC	NC	A ₁₅	NC	A ₁₇	NC	A ₁₆	NC ^[7]	A ₁₄	NC	NC

Note

7. Address expansion for 32-Mbit. NC pin not connected to die.

Pin Definitions

Pin Name	I/O Type	Description
A ₀ – A ₂₀	Input	Address inputs. Used to select one of the 2,097,152 bytes of the nvSRAM for the ×8 configuration.
A ₀ – A ₁₉		Address inputs. Used to select one of the 1,048,576 words of the nvSRAM for the ×16 configuration.
A ₀ – A ₁₈		Address inputs. Used to select one of the 524,288 words of the nvSRAM for the ×32 configuration.
DQ ₀ – DQ ₇	Input/Output	Bidirectional data I/O lines for the ×8 configuration. Used as input or output lines depending on operation.
DQ ₀ – DQ ₁₅		Bidirectional data I/O lines for the ×16 configuration. Used as input or output lines depending on operation.
DQ ₀ – DQ ₃₁		Bidirectional data I/O lines for ×32 configuration. Used as input or output lines depending on operation.
\overline{WE} Input	t	Write Enable input, Active LOW. When selected LOW, data on the I/O pins is written to the specific address location.
\overline{CE}	Input	Chip Enable input in TSOP II package, Active LOW. When LOW, selects the chip. When HIGH, deselects the chip.
\overline{CE}_1, CE_2		Chip Enable input in FBGA package. The device is selected and a memory access begins on the falling edge of \overline{CE}_1 (while CE_2 is HIGH) or the rising edge of CE_2 (while \overline{CE}_1 is LOW).
\overline{OE}	Input	Output Enable, Active LOW. The Active LOW \overline{OE} input enables the data output buffers during read cycles. Deasserting \overline{OE} HIGH causes the I/O pins to tristate.
$\overline{BLE}/\overline{B}_A$ [8]	Input	Byte Enable, Active LOW. When selected LOW, enables DQ ₇ –DQ ₀ .
$\overline{BHE}/\overline{B}_B$ [8]	Input	Byte Enable, Active LOW. When selected LOW, enables DQ ₁₅ –DQ ₈ .
\overline{B}_C [8]	Input	Byte Enable, Active LOW. When selected LOW, enables DQ ₂₃ –DQ ₁₆ .
\overline{B}_D [8]	Input	Byte Enable, Active LOW. When selected LOW, enables DQ ₃₁ –DQ ₂₄ .
\overline{ZZ} [9]	Input	Sleep Mode Enable. When the \overline{ZZ} pin is pulled LOW, the device enters a low-power Sleep mode and consumes the lowest power. Since this input is logically AND'ed with \overline{CE} , \overline{ZZ} must be HIGH for normal operation.
V _{CC}	Power Supply	Power supply inputs to the device.
V _{SS}	Power Supply	Ground for the device. Must be connected to ground of the system.
\overline{HSB}	Input/Output	Hardware STORE Busy (HSB). When LOW, this output indicates that a Hardware STORE is in progress. When pulled LOW external to the chip it initiates a nonvolatile STORE operation. After each Hardware and Software STORE operation, \overline{HSB} is driven HIGH for a short time (t _{HHSB}) with standard output high current and then a weak internal pull-up resistor keeps this pin HIGH (external pull-up resistor connection optional).
V _{CAP}	Power Supply	AutoStore capacitor. Supplies power to the nvSRAM during power loss to store data from SRAM to nonvolatile elements.
NC	NC	No Connect. Die pads are not connected to the package pin.

Notes

- 8. \overline{BLE} , \overline{BHE} are applicable for ×16 configuration and \overline{B}_A , \overline{B}_B , \overline{B}_C , \overline{B}_D are applicable for ×32 configuration only.
- 9. Sleep mode feature is offered in 165-ball FBGA package only.

Device Operation

The CY14X116L/CY14X116N/CY14X116S nvSRAM is made up of two functional components paired in the same physical cell. These are a non-volatile QuantumTrap cell and a non-volatile SRAM memory cell. The SRAM memory cell operates as a standard fast static RAM. Data in the SRAM is transferred to the non-volatile cell (the STORE operation) automatically at power-down, or from the non-volatile cell to the SRAM (the RECALL operation) on power-up. Both the STORE and RECALL operations are also available under software control. Using this unique architecture, all cells are stored and recalled in parallel. During the STORE and RECALL operations, SRAM read and write operations are inhibited. The CY14X116L/CY14X116N/CY14X116S supports infinite reads and writes to the SRAM. In addition, it provides infinite RECALL operations from the non-volatile cells and up to 1 million STORE operations. See the [Truth Table For SRAM Operations on page 24](#) for a complete description of read and write modes.

SRAM Read

The CY14X116L/CY14X116N/CY14X116S performs a read cycle whenever \overline{CE} and \overline{OE} are LOW, and \overline{WE} , \overline{ZZ} , and HSB are HIGH. The address specified on pins A_0 - A_{20} or A_0 - A_{19} or A_0 - A_{18} determines which of the 2,097,152 data bytes or 1,048,576 words of 16 bits or 524,288 words of 32 bits each are accessed. Byte enables (\overline{BLE} , \overline{BHE}) determine which bytes are enabled to the output, in the case of 16-bit words and byte enables (\overline{BA} , \overline{BB} , \overline{BC} , \overline{BD}) determine which bytes are enabled to the output, in the case of 32-bit words. When the read is initiated by an address transition, the outputs are valid after a delay of t_{AA} (read cycle 1). If the read is initiated by \overline{CE} or \overline{OE} , the outputs are valid at t_{ACE} or at t_{DOE} , whichever is later (read cycle 2). The data output repeatedly responds to address changes within the t_{AA} access time without the need for transitions on any control input pins. This remains valid until another address change or until \overline{CE} or \overline{OE} is brought HIGH, or \overline{WE} or HSB is brought LOW.

SRAM Write

A write cycle is performed when \overline{CE} and \overline{WE} are LOW and HSB is HIGH. The address inputs must be stable before entering the write cycle and must remain stable until \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} goes HIGH at the end of the cycle. The data on the common I/O pins DQ_0 - DQ_{31} is written into the memory if it is valid t_{SD} before the end of a \overline{WE} -controlled write or before the end of a \overline{CE} -controlled write. The Byte Enable inputs (\overline{BLE} , \overline{BHE}) determine which bytes are written, in the case of 16-bit words and Byte Enable inputs (\overline{BA} , \overline{BB} , \overline{BC} , \overline{BD}) determine which bytes are written, in the case of 32-bit words. Keep \overline{OE} HIGH during the entire write cycle to avoid data bus contention on the common I/O lines. If \overline{OE} is left LOW, the internal circuitry turns off the output buffers t_{HZWE} after \overline{WE} goes LOW.

AutoStore Operation (Power-Down)

The CY14X116L/CY14X116N/CY14X116S stores data to the non-volatile QuantumTrap cells using one of the three storage operations. These three operations are: Hardware STORE, activated by the HSB; Software STORE, activated by an address sequence; AutoStore, on device power-down. The AutoStore operation is a unique feature of nvSRAM and is enabled by default on the CY14X116L/CY14X116N/CY14X116S.

During normal operation, the device draws current from V_{CC} to charge a capacitor connected to the V_{CAP} pin. This stored charge is used by the chip to perform a STORE operation during power-down. If the voltage on the V_{CC} pin drops below V_{SWITCH} , the part automatically disconnects the V_{CAP} pin from V_{CC} and a STORE operation is initiated with power provided by the V_{CAP} capacitor.

Note If the capacitor is not connected to the V_{CAP} pin, AutoStore must be disabled using the soft sequence specified in the section [Preventing AutoStore on page 12](#). If AutoStore is enabled without a capacitor on the V_{CAP} pin, the device attempts an AutoStore operation without sufficient charge to complete the STORE. This corrupts the data stored in the nvSRAM.

Figure 7. AutoStore Mode

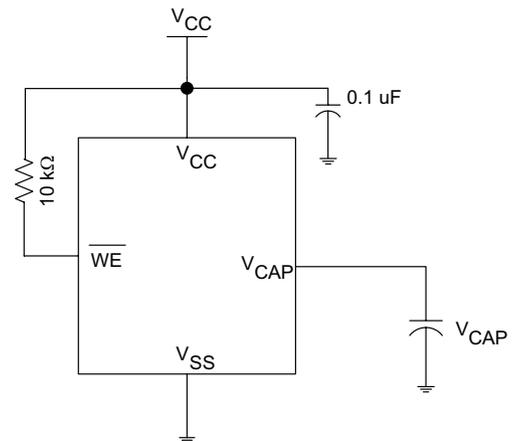


Figure 7 shows the proper connection of the storage capacitor (V_{CAP}) for the automatic STORE operation. Refer to [DC Electrical Characteristics on page 13](#) for the size of the V_{CAP} . The voltage on the V_{CAP} pin is driven to $V_{V_{CAP}}$ by a regulator on the chip. A pull-up resistor should be placed on \overline{WE} to hold it inactive during power-up. This pull-up resistor is only effective if the \overline{WE} signal is in tristate during power-up. When the nvSRAM comes out of power-up-RECALL, the host microcontroller must be active or the \overline{WE} held inactive until the host microcontroller comes out of reset.

To reduce unnecessary non-volatile STOREs, AutoStore and Hardware STORE operations are ignored unless at least one write operation has taken place (which sets a write latch) since the most recent STORE or RECALL cycle. Software initiated STORE cycles are performed regardless of whether a write operation has taken place.

Hardware STORE (HSB) Operation

The CY14X116L/CY14X116N/CY14X116S provides the $\overline{\text{HSB}}$ pin to control and acknowledge the STORE operations. The $\overline{\text{HSB}}$ pin is used to request a Hardware STORE cycle. When the $\overline{\text{HSB}}$ pin is driven LOW, the device conditionally initiates a STORE operation after t_{DELAY} . A STORE cycle begins only if a write to the SRAM has taken place since the last STORE or RECALL cycle. The $\overline{\text{HSB}}$ pin also acts as an open drain driver (an internal 100-k Ω weak pull-up resistor) that is internally driven LOW to indicate a busy condition when the STORE (initiated by any means) is in progress.

Note After each Hardware and Software STORE operation, $\overline{\text{HSB}}$ is driven HIGH for a short time (t_{HHHD}) with standard output high current and then remains HIGH by an internal 100-k Ω pull-up resistor.

SRAM write operations that are in progress when $\overline{\text{HSB}}$ is driven LOW by any means are given time (t_{DELAY}) to complete before the STORE operation is initiated. However, any SRAM write cycles requested after $\overline{\text{HSB}}$ goes LOW are inhibited until $\overline{\text{HSB}}$ returns HIGH. If the write latch is not set, $\overline{\text{HSB}}$ is not driven LOW by the device. However, any of the SRAM read and write cycles are inhibited until $\overline{\text{HSB}}$ is returned HIGH by the host microcontroller or another external source.

During any STORE operation, regardless of how it is initiated, the device continues to drive the $\overline{\text{HSB}}$ pin LOW, releasing it only when the STORE is complete. Upon completion of the STORE operation, the nvSRAM memory access is inhibited for t_{LZHSB} time after the $\overline{\text{HSB}}$ pin returns HIGH. Leave the $\overline{\text{HSB}}$ unconnected if it is not used.

Hardware RECALL (Power-Up)

During power-up or after any low-power condition ($V_{\text{CC}} < V_{\text{SWITCH}}$), an internal RECALL request is latched. When V_{CC} again exceeds the V_{SWITCH} on power-up, a RECALL cycle is automatically initiated and takes t_{HRECALL} to complete. During this time, the $\overline{\text{HSB}}$ pin is driven LOW by the $\overline{\text{HSB}}$ driver and all reads and writes to nvSRAM are inhibited.

Software STORE

Data is transferred from the SRAM to the nonvolatile memory by a software address sequence. A Software STORE cycle is initiated by executing sequential $\overline{\text{CE}}$ or $\overline{\text{OE}}$ controlled read cycles from six specific address locations in exact order. During the

STORE cycle, the previous nonvolatile data is first erased, followed by a store into the nonvolatile elements. After a STORE cycle is initiated, further reads and writes are disabled until the cycle is completed.

Because a sequence of reads from specific addresses is used for STORE initiation, it is important that no other read or write accesses intervene in the sequence. Otherwise, the sequence is aborted and no STORE or RECALL takes place.

To initiate the Software STORE cycle, the following read sequence must be performed:

1. Read address 0x4E38 Valid Read
2. Read address 0xB1C7 Valid Read
3. Read address 0x83E0 Valid Read
4. Read address 0x7C1F Valid Read
5. Read address 0x703F Valid Read
6. Read address 0x8FC0 Initiate STORE cycle

The software sequence may be clocked with $\overline{\text{CE}}$ -controlled reads or $\overline{\text{OE}}$ -controlled reads, with $\overline{\text{WE}}$ kept HIGH for all the six read sequences. After the sixth address in the sequence is entered, the STORE cycle commences and the chip is disabled. $\overline{\text{HSB}}$ is driven LOW. After the t_{STORE} cycle time is fulfilled, the SRAM is activated again for the read and write operation.

Software RECALL

Data is transferred from the nonvolatile memory to the SRAM by a software address sequence. A software RECALL cycle is initiated with a sequence of read operations in a manner similar to the Software STORE initiation. To initiate the RECALL cycle, perform the following sequence of $\overline{\text{CE}}$ or $\overline{\text{OE}}$ controlled read operations:

1. Read address 0x4E38 Valid Read
2. Read address 0xB1C7 Valid Read
3. Read address 0x83E0 Valid Read
4. Read address 0x7C1F Valid Read
5. Read address 0x703F Valid Read
6. Read address 0x4C63 Initiate RECALL cycle

Internally, RECALL is a two-step procedure. First, the SRAM data is cleared; then, the nonvolatile information is transferred into the SRAM cells. After the t_{RECALL} cycle time, the SRAM is again ready for read and write operations. The RECALL operation does not alter the data in the nonvolatile elements.

Sleep Mode

In Sleep mode, the device consumes the lowest power supply current (I_{ZZ}). The device enters a low-power Sleep mode after asserting the \overline{ZZ} pin LOW. After the Sleep mode is registered, the nvSRAM does a STORE operation to secure the data to the nonvolatile memory and then enters the low-power mode. The device starts consuming I_{ZZ} current after t_{SLEEP} time from the instance when the sleep mode is initiated. When the \overline{ZZ} pin is LOW, all input pins are ignored except the \overline{ZZ} pin. The nvSRAM is not accessible for normal operations while it is in sleep mode.

When the \overline{ZZ} pin is de-asserted (HIGH), there is a delay t_{WAKE} before the user can access the device. If sleep mode is not used, the \overline{ZZ} pin should be tied to V_{CC} .

Note When nvSRAM enters sleep mode, it initiates a nonvolatile STORE cycle, which results in losing one endurance cycle for every Sleep mode entry unless data has not been written to the nvSRAM since the last nonvolatile STORE/RECALL operation.

Note If \overline{ZZ} pin is LOW during power-up, the device will not be in Sleep mode. However, the I/O's are in tristate until \overline{ZZ} pin is de-asserted (HIGH).

Figure 8. Sleep Mode (\overline{ZZ}) Flow Diagram

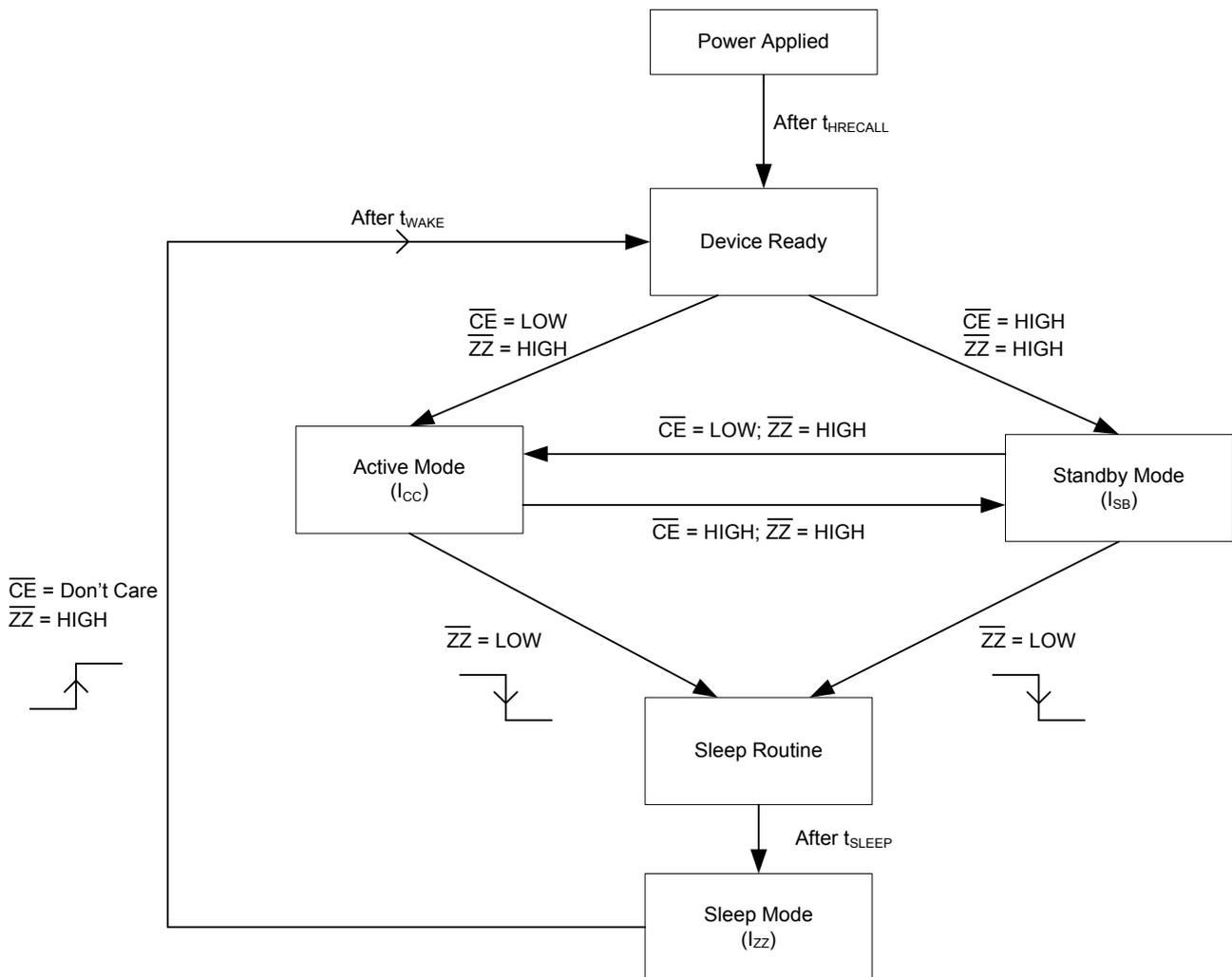


Table 1. Mode Selection

$\overline{CE}^{[10]}$	\overline{WE}	\overline{OE}	$\overline{BLE}, \overline{BHE} / \overline{B}_A, \overline{B}_B, \overline{B}_C, \overline{B}_D^{[11]}$	$A_{15} - A_0^{[12]}$	Mode	I/O	Power
H	X	X	X	X	Not selected	Output High Z	Standby
L	H	L	L	X	Read SRAM	Output Data	Active
L	L	X	L	X	Write SRAM	Input Data	Active
L	H	L	X	0x4E38 0xB1C7 0x83E0 0x7C1F 0x703F 0x8B45	Read SRAM Read SRAM Read SRAM Read SRAM Read SRAM AutoStore Disable	Output Data Output Data Output Data Output Data Output Data Output Data	Active ^[13]
L	H	L	X	0x4E38 0xB1C7 0x83E0 0x7C1F 0x703F 0x4B46	Read SRAM Read SRAM Read SRAM Read SRAM Read SRAM AutoStore Enable	Output Data Output Data Output Data Output Data Output Data Output Data	Active ^[13]
L	H	L	X	0x4E38 0xB1C7 0x83E0 0x7C1F 0x703F 0x8FC0	Read SRAM Read SRAM Read SRAM Read SRAM Read SRAM Nonvolatile STORE	Output Data Output Data Output Data Output Data Output Data Output High Z	Active $I_{CC2}^{[13]}$
L	H	L	X	0x4E38 0xB1C7 0x83E0 0x7C1F 0x703F 0x4C63	Read SRAM Read SRAM Read SRAM Read SRAM Read SRAM Nonvolatile RECALL	Output Data Output Data Output Data Output Data Output Data Output High Z	Active ^[13]

Notes

10. TSOP II package is offered in single \overline{CE} . TSOP I and BGA packages are offered in dual \overline{CE} options. In this datasheet, for a dual \overline{CE} device, \overline{CE} refers to the internal logical combination of \overline{CE}_1 and \overline{CE}_2 such that when \overline{CE}_1 is LOW and \overline{CE}_2 is HIGH, \overline{CE} is LOW. For all other cases \overline{CE} is HIGH. Intermediate voltage levels are not permitted on any of the chip enable pins (\overline{CE} for the single chip enable device; \overline{CE}_1 and \overline{CE}_2 for the dual chip enable device).
11. \overline{BLE} , \overline{BHE} are applicable for the $\times 16$ configuration and \overline{B}_A , \overline{B}_B , \overline{B}_C , \overline{B}_D are applicable for the $\times 32$ configuration only.
12. While there are 21 address lines on the CY14X116L (20 address lines on the CY14X116N and 19 address lines on the CY14X116S), only 13 address lines ($A_{14}-A_2$) are used to control software modes. The remaining address lines are don't care.
13. The six consecutive address locations must be in the order listed. \overline{WE} must be HIGH during all six cycles to enable a nonvolatile operation.

Preventing AutoStore

The AutoStore function is disabled by initiating an AutoStore disable sequence. A sequence of read operations is performed in a manner similar to the Software STORE initiation. To initiate the AutoStore disable sequence, the following sequence of \overline{CE} or \overline{OE} controlled read operations must be performed:

1. Read address 0x4E38 Valid Read
2. Read address 0xB1C7 Valid Read
3. Read address 0x83E0 Valid Read
4. Read address 0x7C1F Valid Read
5. Read address 0x703F Valid Read
6. Read address 0x8B45 AutoStore Disable

AutoStore is re-enabled by initiating an AutoStore enable sequence. A sequence of read operations is performed in a manner similar to the software RECALL initiation. To initiate the AutoStore enable sequence, the following sequence of \overline{CE} or \overline{OE} controlled read operations must be performed:

1. Read address 0x4E38 Valid Read
2. Read address 0xB1C7 Valid Read
3. Read address 0x83E0 Valid Read
4. Read address 0x7C1F Valid Read
5. Read address 0x703F Valid Read
6. Read address 0x4B46 AutoStore Enable

If the AutoStore function is disabled or re-enabled, a manual software STORE operation must be performed to save the AutoStore state through subsequent power-down cycles. The part comes from the factory with AutoStore enabled and 0x00 written in all cells.

Data Protection

The CY14X116L/CY14X116N/CY14X116S protects data from corruption during low voltage conditions by inhibiting all externally initiated STORE and write operations. The low voltage condition is detected when V_{CC} is less than V_{SWITCH} . If the CY14X116L/CY14X116N/CY14X116S is in a write mode at power-up (both \overline{CE} and \overline{WE} are LOW), after a RECALL or STORE, the write is inhibited until the SRAM is enabled after t_{LZHSB} (HSB to output active). This protects against inadvertent writes during power-up or brown out conditions.

Maximum Ratings

Exceeding maximum ratings may impair the useful life of the device. These user guidelines are not tested.

Storage temperature	-65 °C to +150 °C
Maximum accumulated storage time	
At 150 °C ambient temperature	1000 h
At 85 °C ambient temperature.....	20 Years
Maximum junction temperature	150 °C
Supply voltage on V _{CC} relative to V _{SS}	
CY14B116X:	-0.5 V to +4.1 V
CY14E116X:	-0.5 V to +7.0 V
Voltage applied to outputs in high-Z state	-0.5 V to V _{CC} + 0.5 V
Input voltage	-0.5 V to V _{CC} + 0.5 V
Transient voltage (<20 ns) on any pin to ground potential	-2.0 V to V _{CC} + 2.0 V

Package power dissipation capability (T _A = 25 °C)	1.0 W
Surface mount lead soldering temperature (3 Seconds).....	+260 °C
DC output current (1 output at a time, 1s duration)	20 mA
Static discharge voltage ^[14]	> 2001 V (per MIL-STD-883, Method 3015)
Latch up current.....	> 140 mA

Operating Range

Product	Range	Ambient Temperature (T _A)	V _{CC}
CY14B116X	Industrial	-40 °C to +85 °C	2.7 V to 3.6 V
CY14E116X			4.5 V to 5.5 V

DC Electrical Characteristics

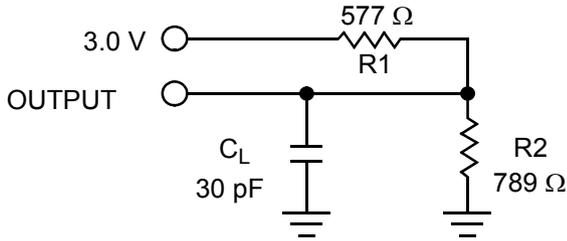
Over the [Operating Range](#)

Parameter	Description	Test Conditions	Min	Typ ^[15]	Max	Unit	
V _{CC}	Power supply	CY14B116X	2.7	3.0	3.6	V	
		CY14E116X	4.5	5.0	5.5	V	
I _{CC1}	Average V _{CC} current	Values obtained without output loads (I _{OUT} = 0 mA)	t _{RC} = 25/30 ns	-	-	95 mA	
			t _{RC} = 45 ns	-	-	75 mA	
I _{CC2}	Average V _{CC} current during STORE	All inputs don't care, V _{CC} = V _{CC} (Max). Average current for duration t _{STORE}	—		10	mA	
I _{CC3}	Average V _{CC} current at t _{RC} = 200 ns, V _{CC} (Typ), 25 °C	All inputs cycling at CMOS Levels. Values obtained without output loads (I _{OUT} = 0 mA).	-5	0	-	mA	
I _{CC4}	Average V _{CAP} current during AutoStore cycle	All inputs don't care. Average current for duration t _{STORE}	—		6	mA	
I _{SB}	V _{CC} standby current	$\overline{CE} \geq (V_{CC} - 0.2 V)$. V _{IN} ≤ 0.2 V or ≥ (V _{CC} - 0.2 V). Standby current level after nonvolatile cycle is complete. Inputs are static. f = 0 MHz.	t _{RC} = 25/30 ns	-	-	650	μA
			t _{RC} = 45 ns	-	-	500	μA
I _{ZZ}	Sleep mode current	All inputs are static at CMOS Level	-	-	10	μA	
I _{IX} ^[16]	Input leakage current (except HSB)	V _{CC} = V _{CC} (Max), V _{SS} ≤ V _{IN} ≤ V _{CC}	-1	-	+1	μA	
	Input leakage current (for HSB)	V _{CC} = V _{CC} (Max), V _{SS} ≤ V _{IN} ≤ V _{CC}	-100	-	+1	μA	

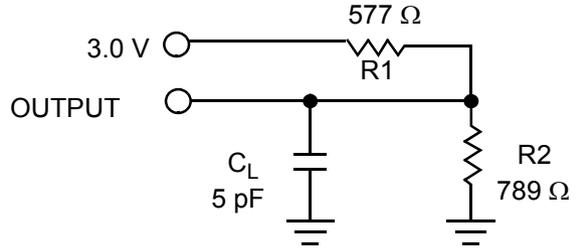
- Notes**
- Errata:** The engineering samples do not meet the static discharge voltage spec of > 2001 V on the \overline{ZZ} pin and is tolerant up to 1100 V. For more information, see [Errata on page 33](#).
 - Typical values are at 25 °C, V_{CC} = V_{CC}(Typ). Not 100% tested.
 - The HSB pin has I_{OUT} = -2 μA for V_{OH} of 2.4 V when both active HIGH and LOW drivers are disabled. When they are enabled standard V_{OH} and V_{OL} are valid. This parameter is characterized but not tested.

Figure 9. AC Test Loads and Waveforms

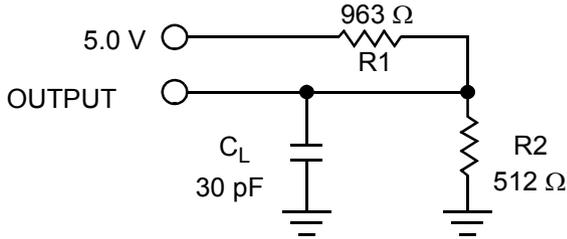
For 3 V (CY14B116X):



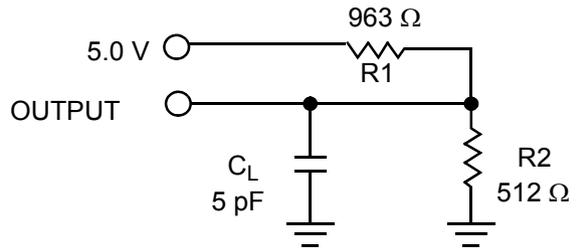
For Tristate specs



For 5 V (CY14E116X):



For Tristate specs



AC Test Conditions

	CY14B116X	CY14E116X
Input pulse levels	0 V to 3 V	0 V to 3 V
Input rise and fall times (10%–90%)	≤3 ns	≤3 ns
Input and output timing reference levels	1.5 V	1.5 V

AC Switching Characteristics

Over the [Operating Range](#)^[20]

Parameters		Description	25 ns		30 ns		45 ns		Unit
Cypress Parameter	Alt Parameter		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
SRAM Read Cycle									
t _{ACE}	t _{ACS}	Chip enable access time	–	25	–	30	–	45	ns
t _{RC} ^[22]	t _{RC}	Read cycle time	25	–	30	–	45	–	ns
t _{AA} ^[23]	t _{AA}	Address access time	–	25	–	30	–	45	ns
t _{DOE}	t _{OE}	Output enable to data valid	–	12	–	14	–	20	ns
t _{OHA} ^[23]	t _{OH}	Output hold after address change	3	–	3	–	3	–	ns
t _{LZCE} ^[24]	t _{LZ}	Chip enable to output active	3	–	3	–	3	–	ns
t _{HZCE} ^[21, 24]	t _{HZ}	Chip disable to output inactive	–	10	–	12	–	15	ns
t _{LZOE} ^[24]	t _{OLZ}	Output enable to output active	0	–	0	–	0	–	ns
t _{HZOE} ^[21, 24]	t _{OHZ}	Output disable to output inactive	–	10	–	12	–	15	ns
t _{PU} ^[24]	t _{PA}	Chip enable to power active	0	–	0	–	0	–	ns
t _{PD} ^[24]	t _{PS}	Chip disable to power standby	–	25	–	30	–	45	ns
t _{DBE}		Byte enable to data valid	–	12	–	14	–	20	ns
t _{LZBE} ^[24]		Byte enable to output active	0	–	0	–	0	–	ns
t _{HZBE} ^[21, 24]		Byte disable to output inactive	–	10	–	12	–	15	ns
SRAM Write Cycle									
t _{WC}	t _{WC}	Write cycle time	25	–	30	–	45	–	ns
t _{PWE}	t _{WP}	Write pulse width	20	–	24	–	30	–	ns
t _{SCE}	t _{CW}	Chip enable to end of write	20	–	24	–	30	–	ns
t _{SD}	t _{DW}	Data setup to end of write	10	–	14	–	15	–	ns
t _{HD}	t _{DH}	Data hold after end of write	0	–	0	–	0	–	ns
t _{AW}	t _{AW}	Address setup to end of write	20	–	24	–	30	–	ns
t _{SA}	t _{AS}	Address setup to start of write	0	–	0	–	0	–	ns
t _{HA} ^[25]	t _{WR}	Address hold after end of write	0	–	0	–	0	–	ns
t _{HZWE} ^[21, 24, 26]	t _{WZ}	Write enable to output disable	–	10	–	12	–	15	ns
t _{LZWE} ^[24]	t _{OW}	Output active after end of write	3	–	3	–	3	–	ns
t _{BW}		Byte enable to end of write	20	–	24	–	30	–	ns

Notes

20. Test conditions assume a signal transition time of 3 ns or less, timing reference levels of V_{CC}/2, input pulse levels of 0 to V_{CC}(Typ), and output loading of the specified I_{OL}/I_{OH} and 30 pF load capacitance as shown in [Figure 9](#).
21. t_{HZCE}, t_{HZOE}, t_{HZBE} and t_{HZWE} are specified with a load capacitance of 5 pF. Transition is measured ±200 mV from the steady state output voltage.
22. WE must be HIGH during SRAM read cycles.
23. Device is continuously selected with CE, OE and BLE, BHE/B_A, B_B, B_C, B_D LOW.
24. These parameters are only guaranteed by design and are not tested.
25. **Errata:** The engineering samples do not meet the address hold after end of write (t_{HA}) specification of ≥ 0 ns. The current silicon meets t_{HA} ≥ 2 ns. For more information, see [Errata on page 33](#).
26. If WE is LOW when CE goes LOW, the outputs remain in the high impedance state.

Figure 12. SRAM Write Cycle 1: \overline{WE} Controlled^[33, 35, 37]

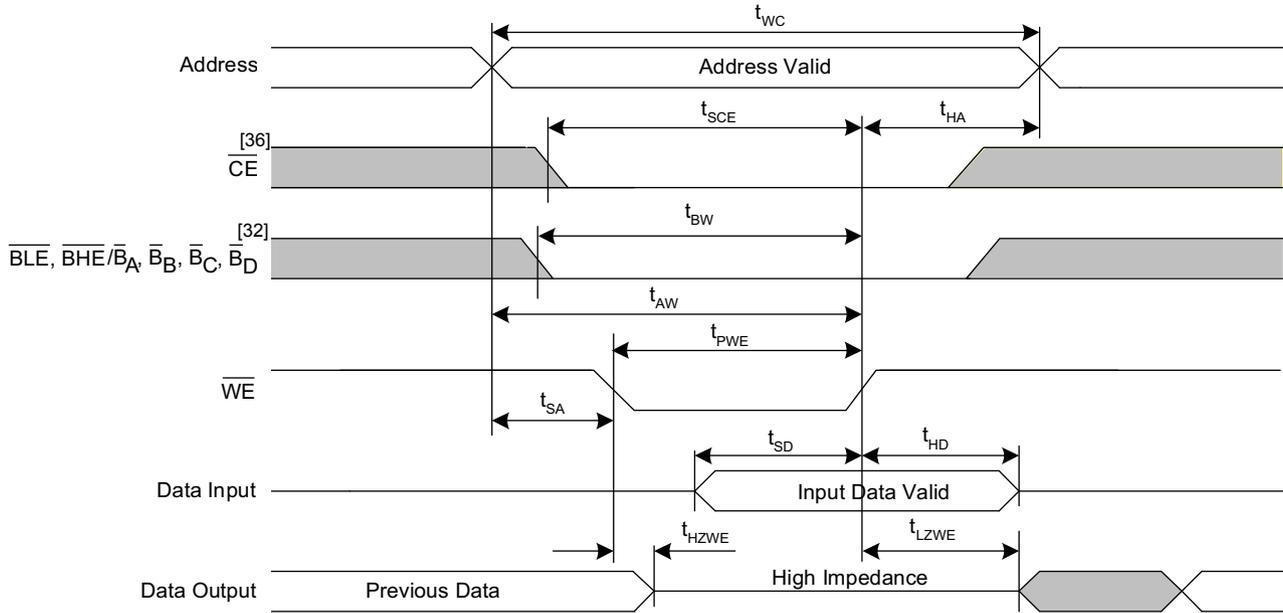
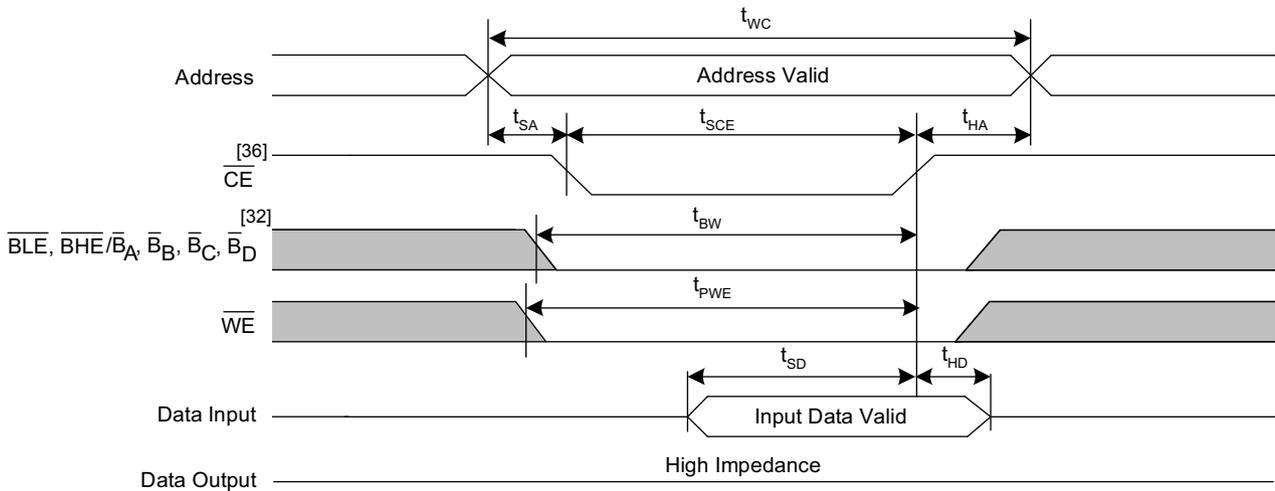
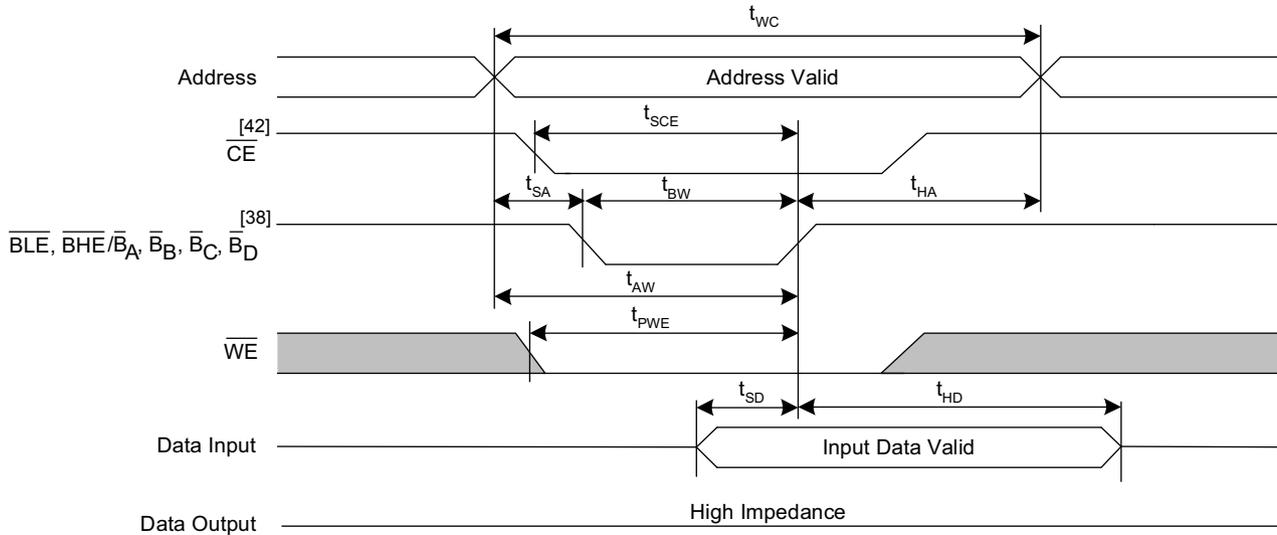


Figure 13. SRAM Write Cycle 2: \overline{CE} Controlled^[33, 35, 37]



- Notes**
- 32. \overline{BLE} , \overline{BHE} are applicable for the $\times 16$ configuration and \overline{BA} , \overline{BB} , \overline{BC} , \overline{BD} are applicable for the $\times 32$ configuration only.
 - 33. If \overline{WE} is LOW when \overline{CE} goes LOW, the outputs remain in the high impedance state.
 - 34. \overline{WE} must be HIGH during SRAM read cycles.
 - 35. HSB must remain HIGH during Read and Write cycles.
 - 36. TSOP II package is offered in single \overline{CE} . TSOP I and BGA packages are offered in dual \overline{CE} options. In this datasheet, for a dual \overline{CE} device, \overline{CE} refers to the internal logical combination of \overline{CE}_1 and \overline{CE}_2 such that when \overline{CE}_1 is LOW and \overline{CE}_2 is HIGH, \overline{CE} is LOW. For all other cases \overline{CE} is HIGH. Intermediate voltage levels are not permitted on any of the chip enable pins (\overline{CE} for the single chip enable device; \overline{CE}_1 and \overline{CE}_2 for the dual chip enable device).
 - 37. \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} must be $\geq V_{IH}$ during address transitions.

Figure 14. SRAM Write Cycle 3: $\overline{\text{BHE}}$, $\overline{\text{BLE}}$ / $\overline{\text{B}}_{\text{A}}$, $\overline{\text{B}}_{\text{B}}$, $\overline{\text{B}}_{\text{C}}$, $\overline{\text{B}}_{\text{D}}$ Controlled^[39, 40, 41]



Notes

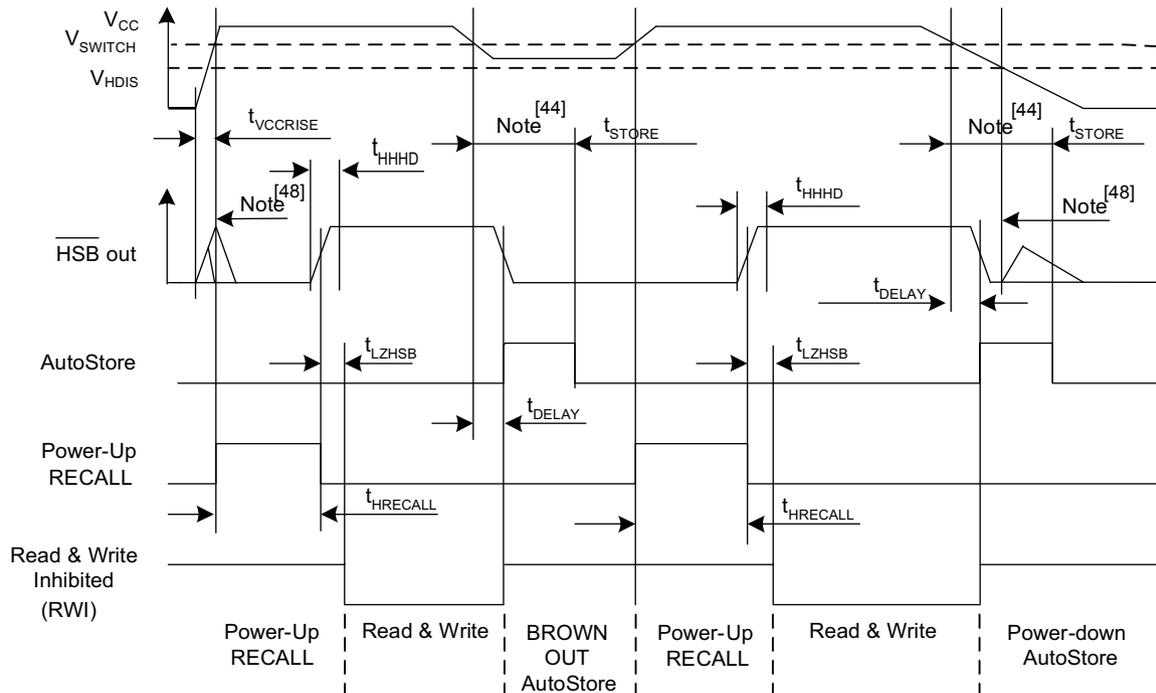
- 38. $\overline{\text{BLE}}$, $\overline{\text{BHE}}$ are applicable for the $\times 16$ configuration and $\overline{\text{B}}_{\text{A}}$, $\overline{\text{B}}_{\text{B}}$, $\overline{\text{B}}_{\text{C}}$, $\overline{\text{B}}_{\text{D}}$ are applicable for the $\times 32$ configuration only.
- 39. If $\overline{\text{WE}}$ is LOW when $\overline{\text{CE}}$ goes LOW, the outputs remain in the high impedance state.
- 40. $\overline{\text{HSB}}$ must remain HIGH during Read and Write cycles.
- 41. $\overline{\text{CE}}$ or $\overline{\text{WE}}$ must be $\geq V_{\text{IH}}$ during address transitions.
- 42. TSOP II package is offered in single $\overline{\text{CE}}$. TSOP I and BGA packages are offered in dual $\overline{\text{CE}}$ options. In this datasheet, for a dual $\overline{\text{CE}}$ device, $\overline{\text{CE}}$ refers to the internal logical combination of $\overline{\text{CE}}_1$ and $\overline{\text{CE}}_2$ such that when $\overline{\text{CE}}_1$ is LOW and $\overline{\text{CE}}_2$ is HIGH, $\overline{\text{CE}}$ is LOW. For all other cases $\overline{\text{CE}}$ is HIGH. Intermediate voltage levels are not permitted on any of the chip enable pins ($\overline{\text{CE}}$ for the single chip enable device; $\overline{\text{CE}}_1$ and $\overline{\text{CE}}_2$ for the dual chip enable device).

AutoStore/Power-Up RECALL Characteristics

Over the Operating Range

Parameter	Description	Min	Max	Unit	
$t_{HRECALL}$ [43]	Power-Up RECALL duration	–	30	ms	
t_{STORE} [44]	STORE cycle duration	–	8	ms	
t_{DELAY} [45, 46]	Time allowed to complete SRAM write cycle	–	25	ns	
V_{SWITCH}	Low voltage trigger level	CY14B116X	–	2.65	V
		CY14E116X	–	4.40	V
$t_{VCCRRISE}$ [46]	V_{CC} rise time	150	–	μ s	
V_{HDIS} [46]	HSB output disable voltage	–	1.9	V	
t_{LZHSB} [46]	HSB to output active time	–	5	μ s	
t_{HHHD} [46]	HSB HIGH active time	–	500	ns	

Figure 15. AutoStore or Power-Up RECALL [47]



Notes

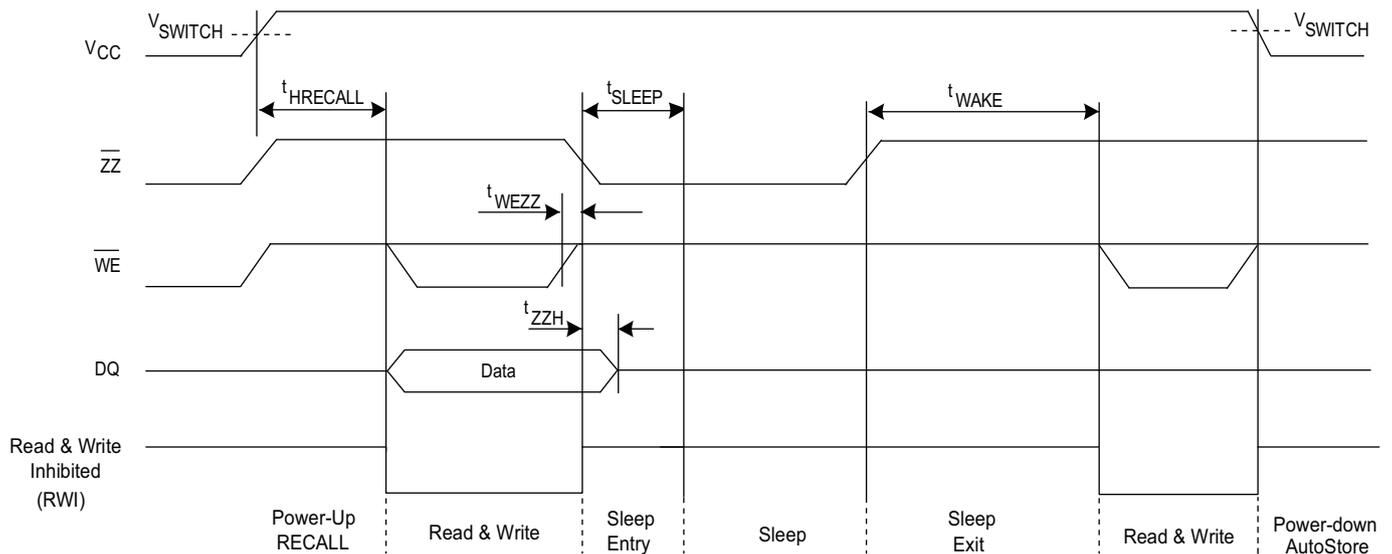
- 43. $t_{HRECALL}$ starts from the time V_{CC} rises above V_{SWITCH} .
- 44. If an SRAM write has not taken place since the last nonvolatile cycle, no AutoStore or Hardware STORE takes place.
- 45. On a Hardware STORE and AutoStore initiation, SRAM write operation continues to be enabled for time t_{DELAY} .
- 46. These parameters are only guaranteed by design and are not tested.
- 47. Read and Write cycles are ignored during STORE, RECALL, and while V_{CC} is below V_{SWITCH} .
- 48. During power-up and power-down, HSB glitches when HSB pin is pulled up through an external resistor.

Sleep Mode Characteristics

Over the [Operating Range](#)

Parameter	Description	Min	Max	Unit
t_{WAKE}	Sleep mode exit time (\overline{ZZ} HIGH to first access after wakeup)	–	30	ms
t_{SLEEP}	Sleep mode enter time (\overline{ZZ} LOW to \overline{CE} don't care)	–	8	ms
t_{ZZL}	\overline{ZZ} active LOW time	50	–	ns
t_{WEZZ}	Last write to sleep mode entry time	0	–	μ s
t_{ZZH}	\overline{ZZ} active to DQ Hi-Z time	–	70	ns

Figure 16. Sleep Mode^[49]



Note
49. Device initiates sleep routine and enters into Sleep mode after t_{SLEEP} duration.

Software Controlled STORE and RECALL Characteristics

Over the Operating Range^[50, 51]

Parameter	Description	25 ns		30 ns		45 ns		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
t_{RC}	STORE/RECALL initiation cycle time	25	–	30	–	45	–	ns
t_{SA}	Address setup time	0	–	0	–	0	–	ns
t_{CW}	Clock pulse width	20	–	24	–	30	–	ns
t_{HA}	Address hold time	0	–	0	–	0	–	ns
t_{RECALL}	RECALL duration	–	600	–	600	–	600	μ s
t_{SS} ^[52, 53]	Soft sequence processing time	–	500	–	500	–	500	μ s

Figure 17. \overline{CE} and \overline{OE} Controlled Software STORE and RECALL Cycle^[51]

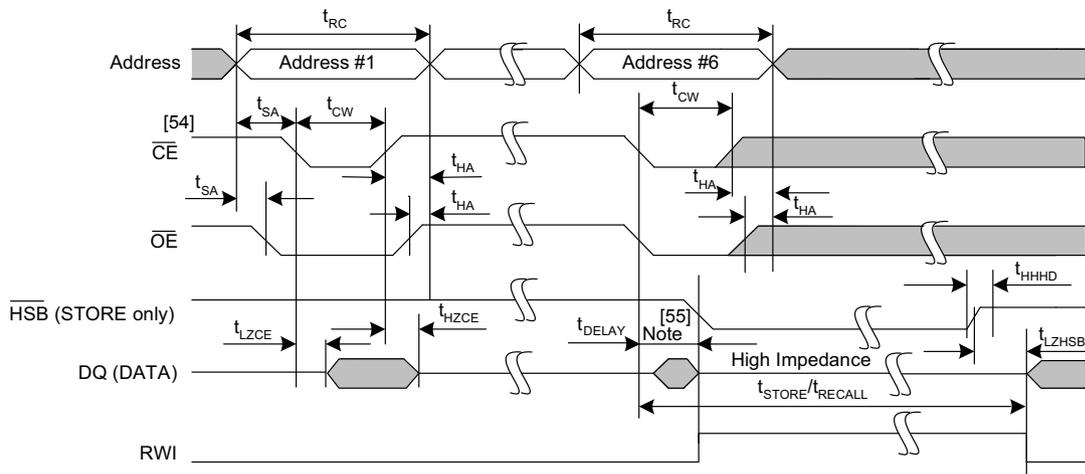
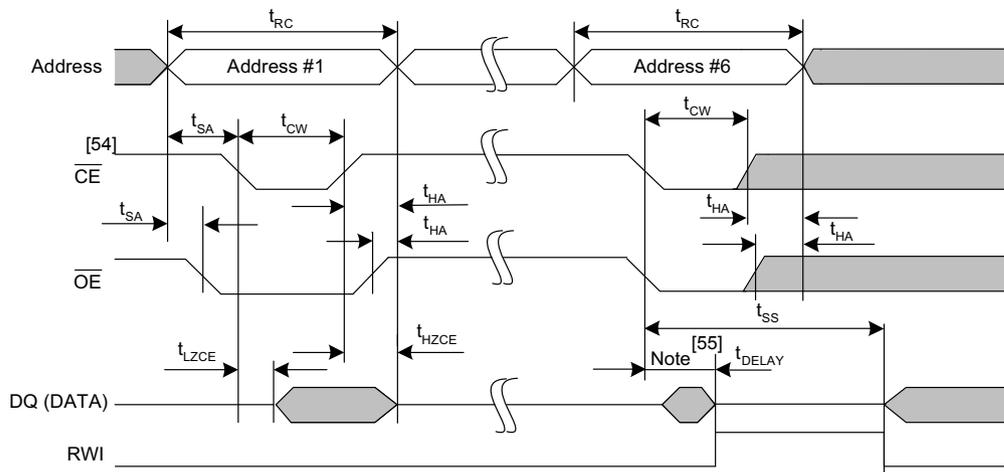


Figure 18. AutoStore Enable and Disable Cycle



- Notes**
- 50. The software sequence is clocked with \overline{CE} controlled or \overline{OE} controlled reads.
 - 51. The six consecutive addresses must be read in the order listed in Table 1. \overline{WE} must be HIGH during all six consecutive cycles.
 - 52. This is the amount of time it takes to take action on a soft sequence command. V_{CC} power must remain high to effectively register command.
 - 53. Commands such as STORE and RECALL lock out I/O until operation is complete which further increases this time. See the specific command.
 - 54. TSOP II package is offered in single \overline{CE} . TSOP I and BGA packages are offered in dual \overline{CE} options. In this datasheet, for a dual \overline{CE} device, \overline{CE} refers to the internal logical combination of \overline{CE}_1 and \overline{CE}_2 such that when \overline{CE}_1 is LOW and \overline{CE}_2 is HIGH, \overline{CE} is LOW. For all other cases \overline{CE} is HIGH. Intermediate voltage levels are not permitted on any of the chip enable pins (\overline{CE} for the single chip enable device; \overline{CE}_1 and \overline{CE}_2 for the dual chip enable device).
 - 55. DQ output data at the sixth read may be invalid since the output is disabled at t_{DELAY} time.

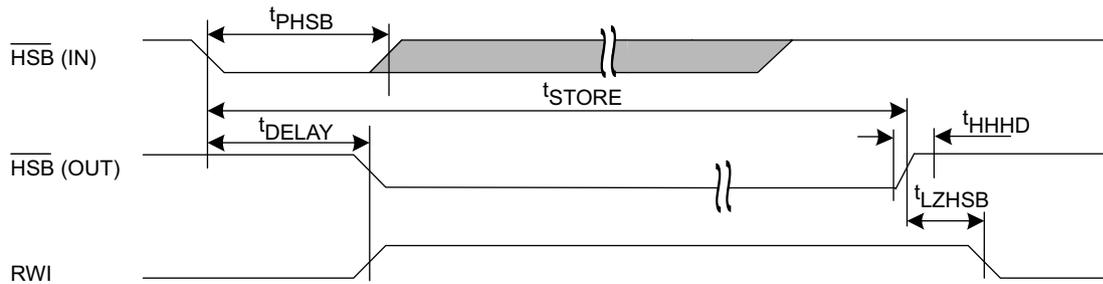
Hardware STORE Characteristics

Over the **Operating Range**

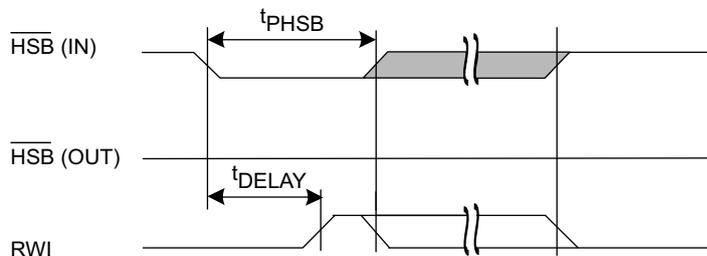
Parameter	Description	Min	Max	Unit
t_{DHSB}	HSB to output active time when write latch not set	–	25	ns
t_{PHSB}	Hardware STORE pulse width	15	–	ns

Figure 19. Hardware STORE Cycle^[56]

Write Latch set

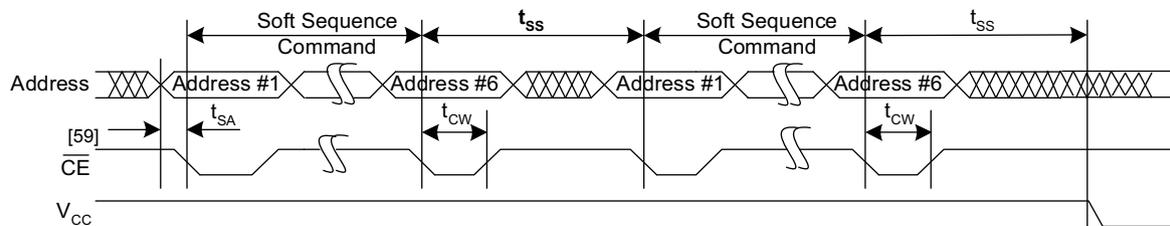


Write Latch not set



HSB pin is driven HIGH to V_{CC} only by internal 100 K Ω resistor, HSB driver is disabled
SRAM is disabled as long as HSB (IN) is driven LOW.

Figure 20. Soft Sequence Processing^[57, 58]



Notes

- 56. If an SRAM write has not taken place since the last nonvolatile cycle, no AutoStore or Hardware STORE takes place.
- 57. This is the amount of time it takes to take action on a soft sequence command. V_{CC} power must remain high to effectively register command.
- 58. Commands such as STORE and RECALL lock out I/O until operation is complete which further increases this time. See the specific command.
- 59. TSOP II package is offered in single \overline{CE} . TSOP I and BGA packages are offered in dual \overline{CE} options. In this datasheet, for a dual \overline{CE} device, \overline{CE} refers to the internal logical combination of \overline{CE}_1 and \overline{CE}_2 such that when \overline{CE}_1 is LOW and \overline{CE}_2 is HIGH, \overline{CE} is LOW. For all other cases \overline{CE} is HIGH. Intermediate voltage levels are not permitted on any of the chip enable pins (\overline{CE} for the single chip enable device; \overline{CE}_1 and \overline{CE}_2 for the dual chip enable device).

Truth Table For SRAM Operations

HSB should remain HIGH for SRAM Operations.

For x8 Configuration

Single chip enable option (44-pin TSOP II package)

CE	WE	OE	Inputs and Outputs	Mode	Power
H	X	X	High-Z	Deselect/Power-down	Standby
L	H	L	Data out (DQ ₀ -DQ ₇)	Read	Active
L	H	H	High-Z	Output disabled	Active
L	L	X	Data in (DQ ₀ -DQ ₇)	Write	Active

For x8 Configuration

Dual chip enable option (48-pin TSOP I package)

CE ₁	CE ₂	WE	OE	Inputs and Outputs	Mode	Power
H	X	X	X	High-Z	Deselect/Power-down	Standby
X	L	X	X	High-Z	Deselect/Power-down	Standby
L	H	H	L	Data out (DQ ₀ -DQ ₇)	Read	Active
L	H	H	H	High-Z	Output disabled	Active
L	H	L	X	Data in (DQ ₀ -DQ ₇)	Write	Active

For x16 Configuration

Single chip enable option (54-pin TSOP II package)

CE	WE	OE	BLE	BHE	Inputs and Outputs	Mode	Power
H	X	X	X	X	High-Z	Deselect/Power-down	Standby
L	X	X	H	H	High-Z	Output disabled	Active
L	H	L	L	L	Data out DQ ₀ -DQ ₁₅)	Read	Active
L	H	L	L	H	Data out (DQ ₀ -DQ ₇); DQ ₈ -DQ ₁₅ in High-Z	Read	Active
L	H	L	H	L	Data out (DQ ₈ -DQ ₁₅); DQ ₀ -DQ ₇ in High-Z	Read	Active
L	H	H	X	X	High-Z	Output disabled	Active
L	L	X	L	L	Data in (DQ ₀ -DQ ₁₅)	Write	Active
L	L	X	L	H	Data in (DQ ₀ -DQ ₇); DQ ₈ -DQ ₁₅ in High-Z	Write	Active
L	L	X	H	L	Data in (DQ ₈ -DQ ₁₅); DQ ₀ -DQ ₇ in High-Z	Write	Active

For x16 Configuration

Dual chip enable option (48-pin TSOP I package and 165-ball FBGA package)

\overline{CE}_1	CE_2	\overline{WE}	\overline{OE}	\overline{BLE}	\overline{BHE}	Inputs and Outputs	Mode	Power
H	X	X	X	X	X	High-Z	Deselect/Power-down	Standby
X	L	X	X	X	X	High-Z	Deselect/Power-down	Standby
L	H	X	X	H	H	High-Z	Output disabled	Active
L	H	H	L	L	L	Data out (DQ ₀ –DQ ₁₅)	Read	Active
L	H	H	L	L	H	Data out (DQ ₀ –DQ ₇); DQ ₈ –DQ ₁₅ in High-Z	Read	Active
L	H	H	L	H	L	Data out (DQ ₈ –DQ ₁₅); DQ ₀ –DQ ₇ in High-Z	Read	Active
L	H	H	H	X	X	High-Z	Output disabled	Active
L	H	L	X	L	L	Data in (DQ ₀ –DQ ₁₅)	Write	Active
LHL			X	LH		Data in (DQ ₀ –DQ ₇); DQ ₈ –DQ ₁₅ in High-Z	Write	Active
L	H	L	X	H	L	Data in (DQ ₈ –DQ ₁₅); DQ ₀ –DQ ₇ in High-Z	Write	Active

For x32 Configuration

Dual chip enable option (165-ball FBGA package)

\overline{CE}_1	CE_2	\overline{WE}	\overline{OE}	\overline{B}_A	\overline{B}_B	\overline{B}_C	\overline{B}_D	DQ ₀ –DQ ₇	DQ ₈ –DQ ₁₅	DQ ₁₆ –DQ ₂₃	DQ ₂₄ –DQ ₃₁	Mode	Power
H	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	High-Z	High-Z	High-Z	High-Z	deselect/ Power down	Standby
X	L	X	X	X	X	X	X	High-Z	High-Z	High-Z	High-Z	deselect/ Power down	Standby
L	H	X	X	X	X	X	X	High-Z	High-Z	High-Z	High-Z	Selected	Active
L	H	H	L	L	L	L	L	Data out	Data out	Data out	Data out	Read all bits	Active
L	H	H	L	L	H	H	H	Data out	High-Z	High-Z	High-Z	Read	Active
L	H	H	L	H	L	H	H	High-Z	Data out	High-Z	High-Z	Read	Active
L	H	H	L	H	H	L	H	High-Z	High-Z	Data out	High-Z	Read	Active
L	H	L	X	L	L	L	L	Data in	Data in	Data in	Data in	Write all bits	Active
L	H	L	X	L	H	H	H	Data in	High-Z	High-Z	High-Z	Write	Active
L	H	L	X	H	L	H	H	High-Z	Data in	High-Z	High-Z	Write	Active
L	H	L	X	H	H	L	H	High-Z	High-Z Data in	Data in	High-Z	Write	Active
L	H	L	X	H	H	H	L	High-Z	High-Z High	-Z	Data in	Write	Active
L	H	H	H	X	X	X	X	High-Z	High-Z High	-Z	High-Z	Output disabled	Active

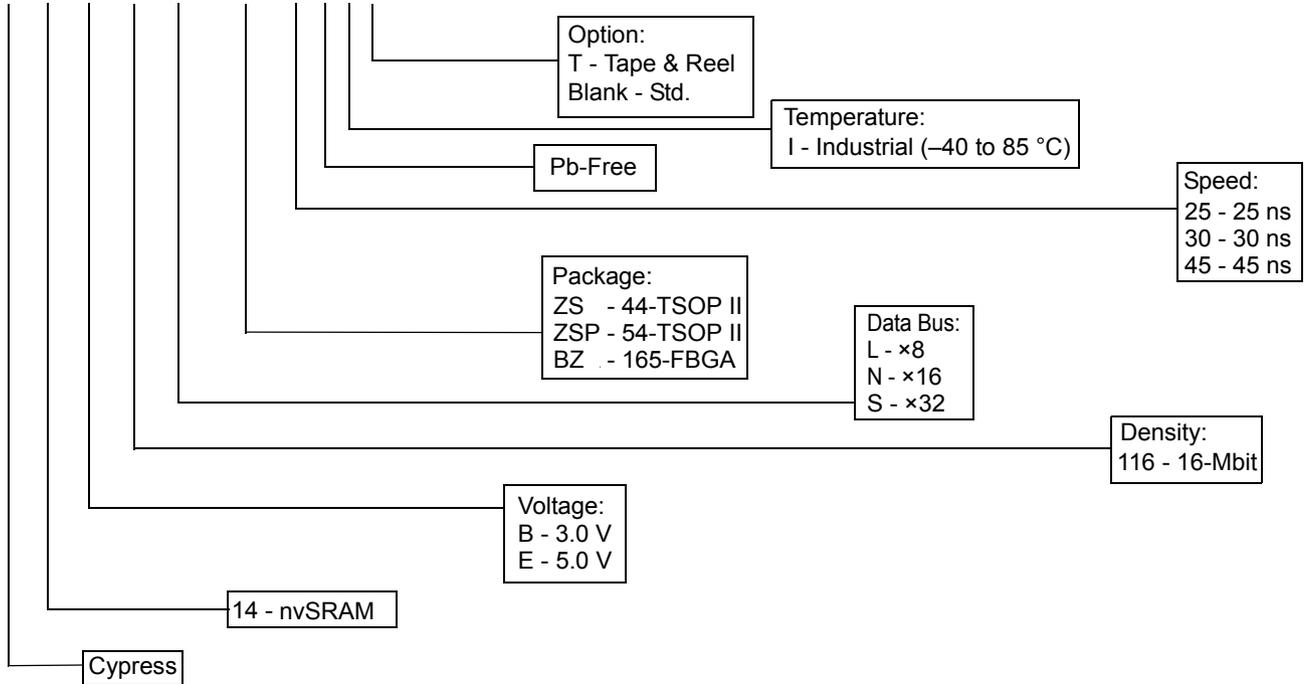
Ordering Information

Speed (ns)	Ordering Code	Package Diagram	Package Type	Operating Range
25	CY14B116L-ZS25XI	51-85087	44-pin TSOP II	Industrial
	CY14B116L-ZS25XIT	51-85087	44-pin TSOP II	
	CY14E116L-ZS25XI	51-85087	44-pin TSOP II	
	CY14E116L-ZS25XIT	51-85087	44-pin TSOP II	
	CY14B116N-ZSP25XI	51-85160	54-pin TSOP II	
	CY14E116N-ZSP25XI	51-85160	54-pin TSOP II	
	CY14B116N-BZ25XI	51-85195	165-ball FBGA	
	CY14B116N-BZ25XIT	51-85195	165-ball FBGA	
	CY14B116S-BZ25XI	51-85195	165-ball FBGA	
	CY14B116S-BZ25XIT	51-85195	165-ball FBGA	
	CY14E116S-BZ25XI	51-85195	165-ball FBGA	
	CY14E116S-BZ25XIT	51-85195	165-ball FBGA	
30	CY14B116L-Z30XI	51-85183	48-pin TSOP I	
	CY14B116L-Z30XIT	51-85183	48-pin TSOP I	
	CY14E116L-Z30XI	51-85183	48-pin TSOP I	
	CY14E116L-Z30XIT	51-85183	48-pin TSOP I	
	CY14B116N-Z30XI	51-85183	48-pin TSOP I	
	CY14B116N-Z30XIT	51-85183	48-pin TSOP I	
	CY14E116N-Z30XI	51-85183	48-pin TSOP I	
	CY14E116N-Z30XIT	51-85183	48-pin TSOP I	
45	CY14B116L-ZS45XI	51-85087	44-pin TSOP II	
	CY14B116L-ZS45XIT	51-85087	44-pin TSOP II	
	CY14E116L-ZS45XI	51-85087	44-pin TSOP II	
	CY14E116L-ZS45XIT	51-85087	44-pin TSOP II	
	CY14B116L-Z45XI	51-85183	48-pin TSOP I	
	CY14B116L-Z45XIT	51-85183	48-pin TSOP I	
	CY14E116L-Z45XI	51-85183	48-pin TSOP I	
	CY14E116L-Z45XIT	51-85183	48-pin TSOP I	
	CY14B116N-Z45XI	51-85183	48-pin TSOP I	
	CY14B116N-Z45XIT	51-85183	48-pin TSOP I	
	CY14B116N-ZSP45XI	51-85160	54-pin TSOP II	
	CY14B116N-ZSP45XIT	51-85160	54-pin TSOP II	
	CY14E116N-Z45XI	51-85183	48-pin TSOP I	
	CY14E116N-Z45XIT	51-85183	48-pin TSOP I	
	CY14B116N-BZ45XI	51-85195	165-ball FBGA	
	CY14B116N-BZ45XIT	51-85195	165-ball FBGA	
CY14B116S-BZ45XI	51-85195	165-ball FBGA		
CY14B116S-BZ45XIT	51-85195	165-ball FBGA		

All parts are Pb-free. Contact your local Cypress sales representative for availability of these parts.

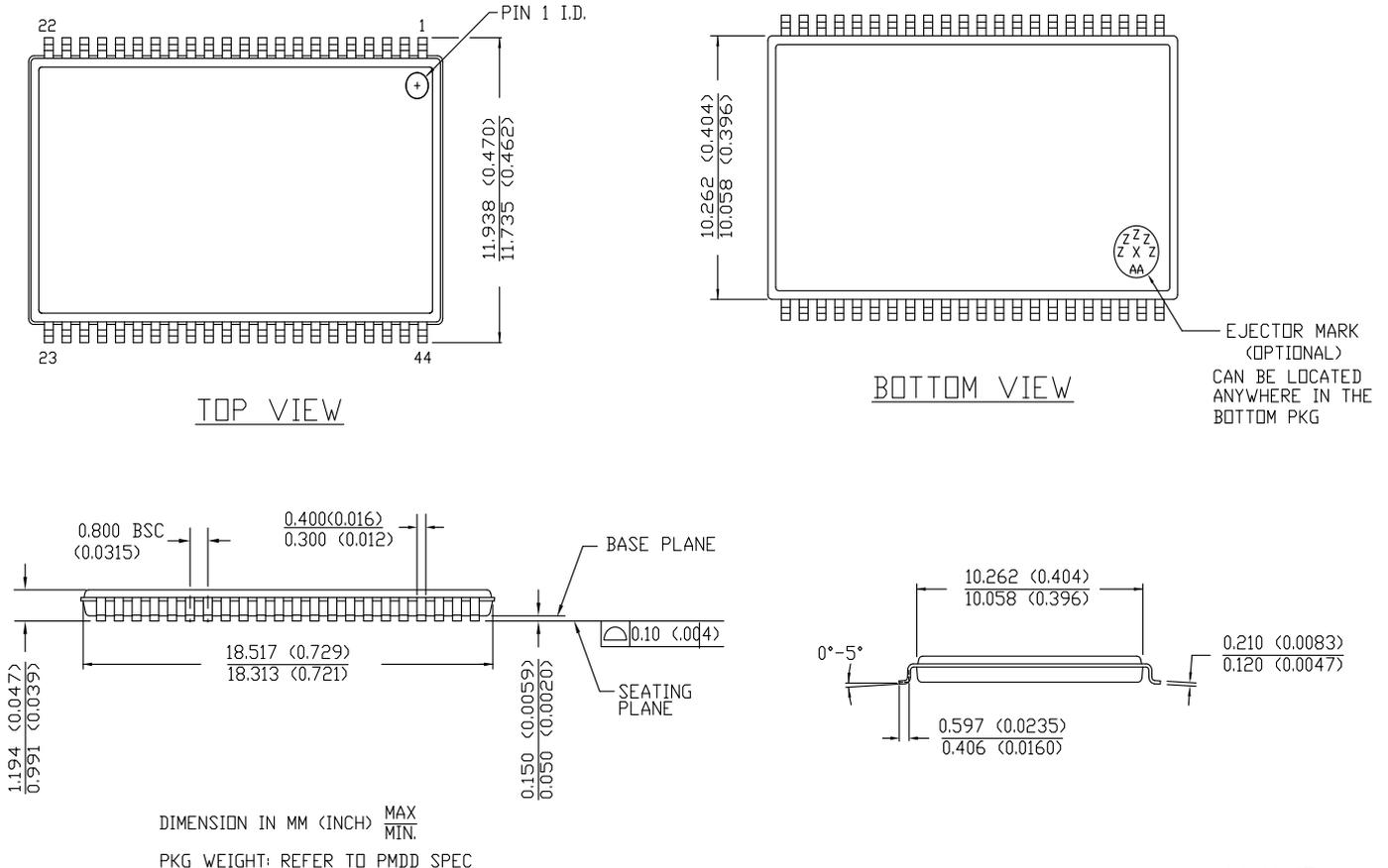
Ordering Code Definitions

CY14 B 116 L - ZS 25 X I T



Package Diagrams

Figure 21. 44-Pin TSOP II package outline (51-85087)

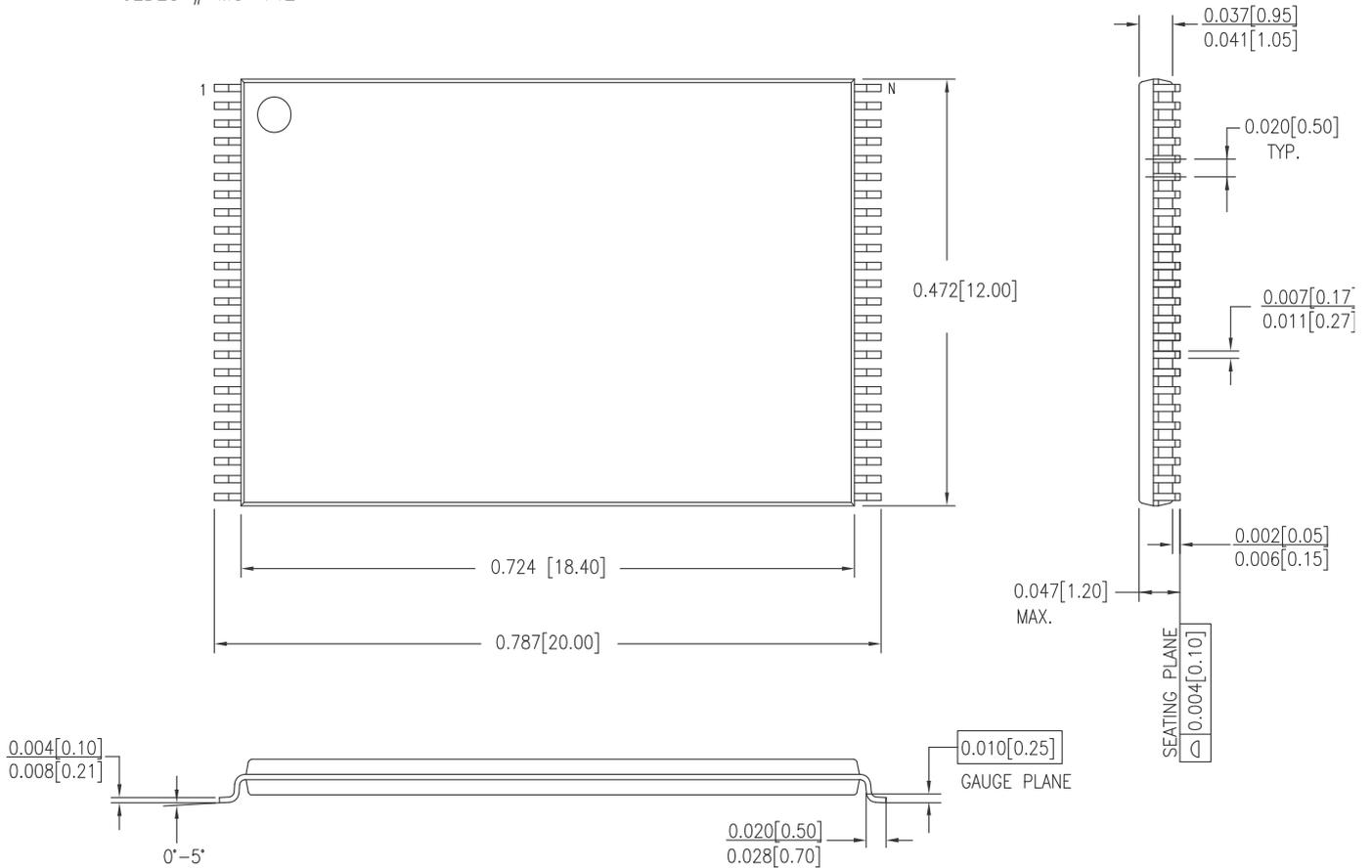


Package Diagrams (continued)

Figure 22. 48-Pin TSOP I package outline (51-85183)

DIMENSIONS IN INCHES[MM] $\frac{\text{MIN.}}{\text{MAX.}}$

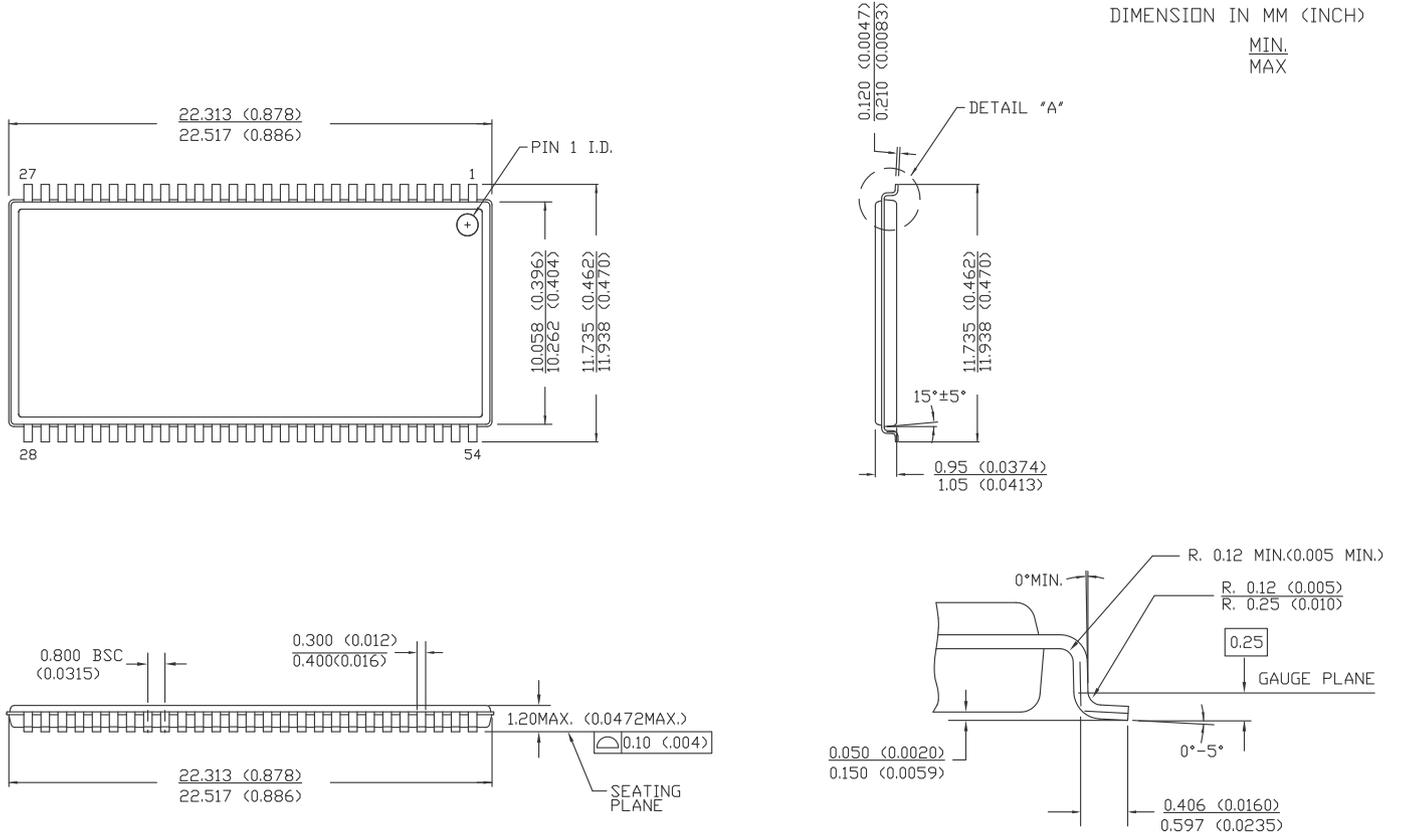
JEDEC # MO-142



51-85183 *C

Package Diagrams (continued)

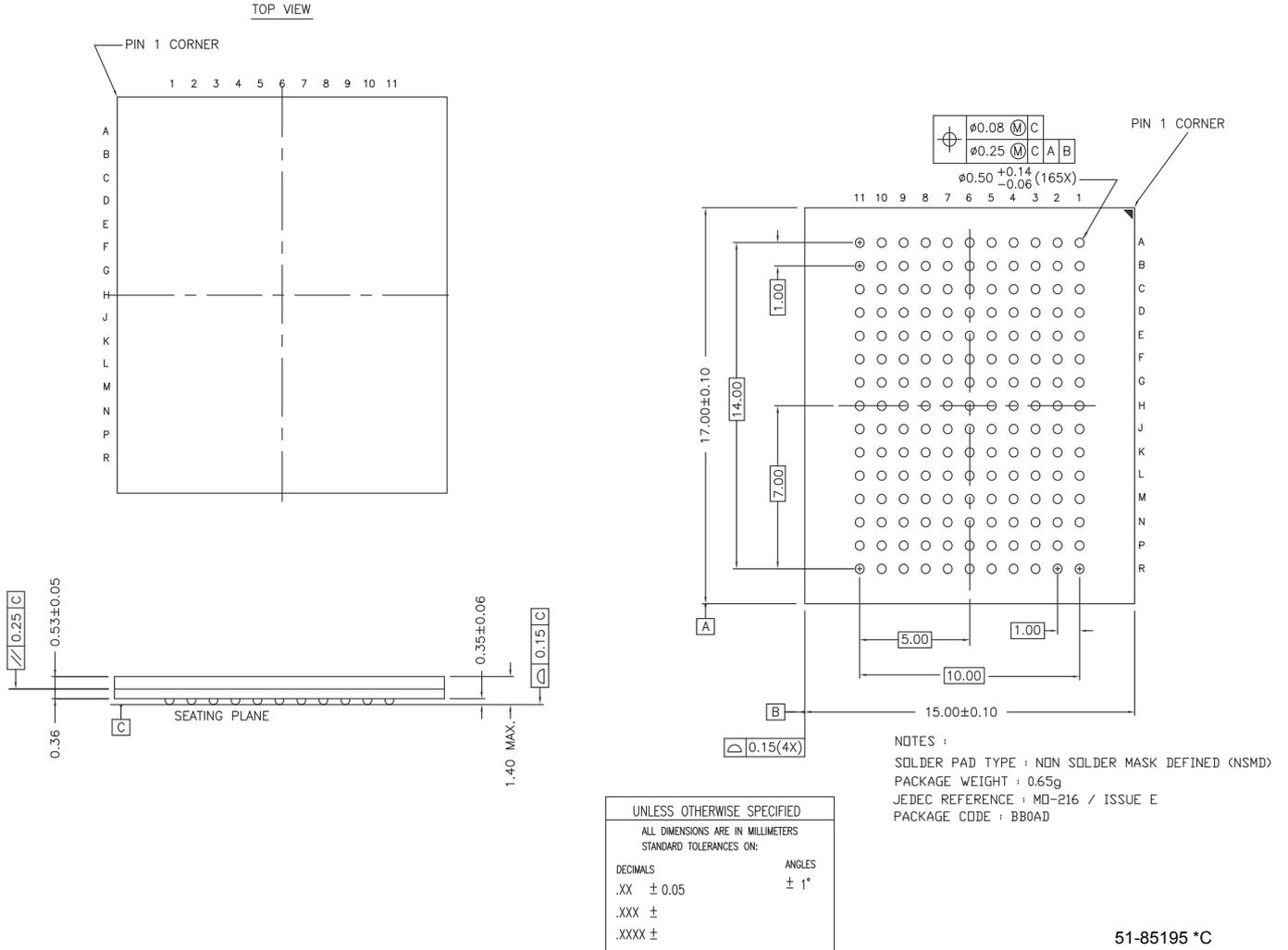
Figure 23. 54-Pin TSOP II package outline (51-85160)



51-85160 *D

Package Diagrams (continued)

Figure 24. 165-ball FBGA (15 mm x 17 mm x 1.40 mm) package outline (51-85195)



51-85195 *C

Acronyms

Acronym	Description
CMOS	Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor
EIA	Electronic Industries Alliance
FBGA	Fine-Pitch Ball Grid Array
I/O	Input/Output
JESD	JEDEC Standards
nvSRAM	nonvolatile Static Random Access Memory
RoHS	Restriction of Hazardous Substances
RWI	Read and Write Inhibited
TSOP II	Thin Small Outline Package

Document Conventions

Units of Measure

Symbol	Unit of Measure
°C	degrees celsius
Hz	hertz
Kbit	kilobit
kHz	kilohertz
kΩ	kiloohm
μA	microampere
mA	milliampere
μF	microfarad
Mbit	megabit
MHz	megahertz
μs	microsecond
ms	millisecond
ns	nanosecond
pF	picofarad
V	volt
Ω	ohm
W	watt

Errata

This section describes the errata for the 16-Mbit (2048 K × 8, 1024 K × 16, 512 K × 32) nvSRAM product family. Details include errata trigger conditions, scope of impact, available workaround, and silicon revision applicability.

Contact your local Cypress Sales Representative if you have questions.

Part Numbers Affected

Part Number	Device Characteristics
CY14B116L	3 V, 16-Mbit, 2048 K × 8, asynchronous interface nvSRAM
CY14E116L	5 V, 16-Mbit, 2048 K × 8, asynchronous interface nvSRAM
CY14B116N	3 V, 16-Mbit, 1024 K × 16, asynchronous interface nvSRAM
CY14E116N	5 V, 16-Mbit, 1024 K × 16, asynchronous interface nvSRAM
CY14B116S	3 V, 16-Mbit, 512 K × 32, asynchronous interface nvSRAM
CY14E116S	5 V, 16-Mbit, 512 K × 32, asynchronous interface nvSRAM

16-Mbit (2048 K × 8, 1024 K × 16, 512 K × 32) nvSRAM Qualification Status

Engineering Samples (ES).

16-Mbit (2048 K × 8, 1024 K × 16) nvSRAM Errata Summary

The following table defines the errata applicability to the available CY14B116x/CY14E116x family of devices.

Items	Part Number	Silicon Revision	Fix Status
1. Address hold after end of write (tHA) does not meet the datasheet specification	All parts listed in the “Part Numbers Affected” table	Rev 1	Will be fixed in the next silicon revision
2. Static discharge voltage (Human Body Model) does not meet the datasheet specification on the ZZ pin	CY14B116N CY14E116N CY14B116S CY14E116S	Rev 1	Will be fixed in the next silicon revision

1. Address hold after end of write (t_{HA}) does not meet the datasheet specification

■ Problem Definition

The engineering samples do not meet the address hold after end of write (t_{HA}) specification of $t_{HA} \geq 0$ ns in the datasheet. The current silicon meets $t_{HA} \geq 2$ ns.

■ Parameters Affected

Address hold after end of write (t_{HA}).

■ Trigger Condition(S)

Change the address to a new address within 2 ns after the end of the current SRAM write cycle, which can be initiated by one of the following methods:

- The address changes within 2 ns after toggling the \overline{WE} control LOW to HIGH in case of \overline{WE} controlled SRAM Write operation. This is applicable to all bus widths ($\times 8$, $\times 16$, and $\times 32$).
- The address changes within 2 ns after toggling the \overline{CE} control LOW to HIGH in case of \overline{CE} controlled SRAM Write operation. This is applicable to all bus widths ($\times 8$, $\times 16$, and $\times 32$).
- The address changes within 2 ns after toggling the byte enable controls (\overline{BHE} , \overline{BLE} / $\overline{B_A}$, $\overline{B_B}$, $\overline{B_C}$, $\overline{B_D}$) LOW to HIGH in case of byte enable controlled SRAM write operation. \overline{BHE} , \overline{BLE} controls are applicable for the $\times 16$ interface, and $\overline{B_A}$, $\overline{B_B}$, $\overline{B_C}$, $\overline{B_D}$ controls are applicable for the $\times 32$ interface.

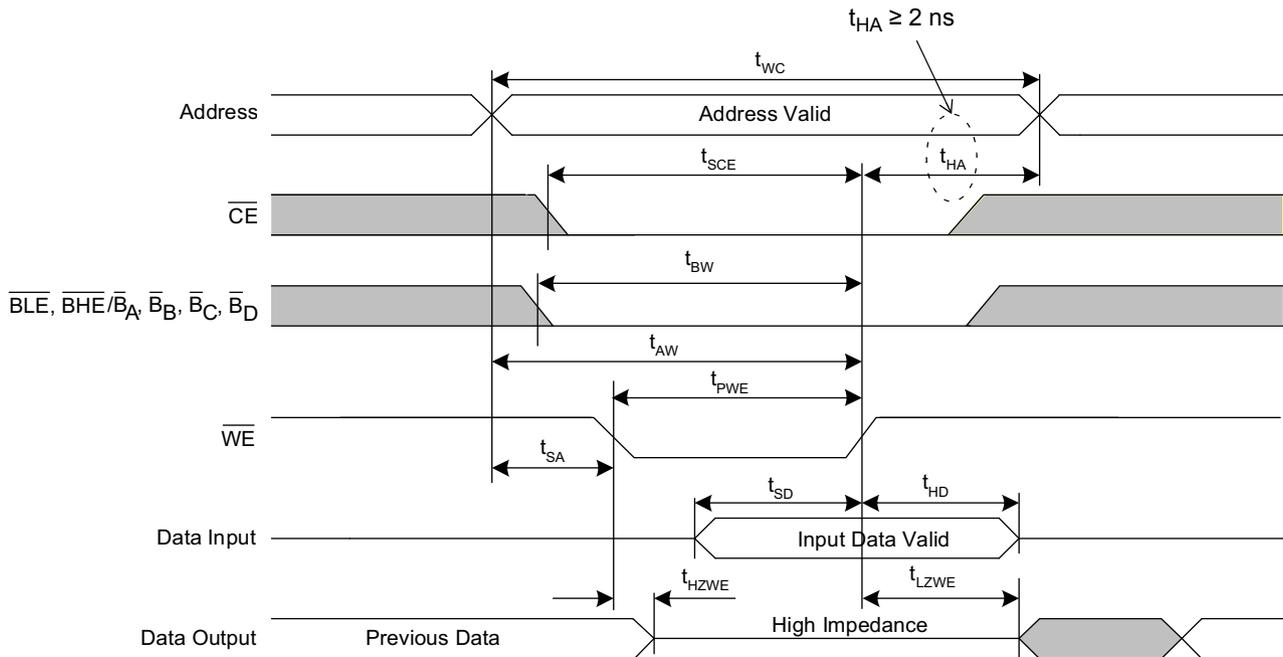
■ Scope of Impact

It can corrupt the SRAM data at random memory locations.

■ Workaround

The engineering samples will require $t_{HA} \geq 2$ ns against datasheet specification of $t_{HA} \geq 0$ ns. The memory controller executing the SRAM write operation in nvSRAM either by \overline{WE} / \overline{CE} controlled Write or Byte Enable (\overline{BHE} , \overline{BLE} / $\overline{B_A}$, $\overline{B_B}$, $\overline{B_C}$, $\overline{B_D}$) controlled Write must hold the current address for at least 2 ns after concluding the current SRAM write operation by toggling the control signal/signals from LOW to HIGH. Figure 25 shows an example of t_{HA} measurement in a \overline{WE} controlled SRAM Write Cycle.

Figure 25. Example of t_{HA} measurement in a \overline{WE} Controlled SRAM Write Cycle



■ Fix Status

This issue will be fixed in the next silicon revision.

2. Static discharge voltage (Human Body Model) does not meet the datasheet specification on the \overline{ZZ} pin

■ **Problem Definition**

The engineering samples do not meet the static discharge voltage (Human Body Model) specification in the datasheet of > 2001 V on the \overline{ZZ} pin. The current silicon is tolerant up to 1100 V on \overline{ZZ} pin.

■ **Parameters Affected**

None.

■ **Trigger Condition(S)**

Static discharge voltage (Human Body Model) \geq 1101 V may fail the ESD test on the \overline{ZZ} pin.

■ **Scope of Impact**

An ESD, which is higher than 1100 V on the \overline{ZZ} pin can destroy the part. All other pins (except the \overline{ZZ} pin) meet the datasheet ESD specification.

■ **Workaround**

None. The device should operate in an environment where ESD susceptibility does not exceed 1100 V.

■ **Fix Status**

This issue will be fixed in the next silicon revision.

Document History Page

Document Title: CY14B116L/CY14B116N/CY14B116S/CY14E116L/CY14E116N/CY14E116S, 16-Mbit (2048 K × 8/1024 K × 16/512 K × 32) nvSRAM Document Number: 001-67793				
Rev.	ECN No.	Orig. of Change	Submission Date	Description of Change
**	3186783	GVCH	03/02/2011	New datasheet.
*A	3202367	GVCH	03/22/2011	Updated DC Electrical Characteristics (Changed maximum value of I_{SB} parameter from 3 mA to 500 μ A).
*B	3459888	GVCH	12/09/2011	<p>Changed status from "Advance" to "Preliminary".</p> <p>Updated Pinouts (Updated Figure 5 and Figure 6).</p> <p>Updated Pin Definitions (Updated ZZ pin description).</p> <p>Updated DC Electrical Characteristics (Changed maximum value of I_{CC1} parameter from 70 mA to 95 mA for $t_{RC} = 25$ ns, changed maximum value of I_{CC1} parameter from 50 mA to 75 mA for $t_{RC} = 45$ ns, changed typical value of I_{CC3} parameter from 35 mA to 50 mA, changed maximum value of I_{CC4} parameter from 10 mA to 6 mA, changed maximum value of I_{SB} parameter from 500 μA to 650 μA, added V_{CAP} parameter values for CY14C116X, changed minimum value of V_{CAP} parameter from 20 μF to 19 μF, changed typical value of V_{CAP} parameter from 27 μF to 22 μF respectively, added Note 16 and referred the same note in V_{CAP} parameter).</p> <p>Updated Thermal Resistance (Added values).</p> <p>Updated AC Switching Characteristics (Added Note 20 and referred the same note in Parameters column).</p> <p>Updated AutoStore/Power-Up RECALL Characteristics (Changed maximum value of $t_{HRECALL}$ parameter from 40 ms to 60 ms for CY14C116X, changed maximum value of $t_{HRECALL}$ parameter from 20 ms to 30 ms for CY14B116X/CY14E116X, changed maximum value of t_{WAKE} parameter from 40 ms to 60 ms for CY14C116X, changed maximum value of t_{WAKE} parameter from 20 ms to 30 ms for CY14B116X/CY14E116X).</p> <p>Updated Software Controlled STORE and RECALL Characteristics (Changed maximum value of t_{RECALL} parameter from 300 μs to 600 μs, changed maximum value of t_{SS} parameter from 200 μs to 500 μs).</p> <p>Updated Ordering Information (Updated part numbers).</p> <p>Updated Package Diagrams (To current revision).</p>
*C	3510173	GVCH	01/27/2012	<p>Updated Ordering Information (Removed CY14E116N-ZS25XI and added CY14B116N-Z25XI part number).</p> <p>Updated in new template.</p>
*D	3733467	GVCH	09/14/2012	<p>Updated Device Operation (Added Figure 8 under Sleep Mode).</p> <p>Updated Maximum Ratings (Changed "Ambient temperature with power applied" to "Maximum junction temperature").</p> <p>Updated DC Electrical Characteristics (Added V_{CAP} parameter and its details, added Note 18 and referred the same note in V_{CAP} parameter, also referred Note 19 in V_{CAP} parameter).</p> <p>Updated Capacitance (Changed maximum value of C_{IN} and C_{OUT} parameters from 7 pF to 11.5 pF).</p> <p>Added Sleep Mode and Figure 16 (Corresponding to SLEEP Mode).</p> <p>Updated Package Diagrams (spec 51-85087 (Changed revision from *D to *E)).</p>

Document History Page (continued)

Document Title: CY14B116L/CY14B116N/CY14B116S/CY14E116L/CY14E116N/CY14E116S, 16-Mbit (2048 K x 8/1024 K x 16/512 K x 32) nvSRAM Document Number: 001-67793				
Rev.	ECN No.	Orig. of Change	Submission Date	Description of Change
*E	4198509	GVCH	01/23/2014	<p>Updated Features: Removed 2.5 V operating range voltage support. Added 54-pin TSOP II package related information.</p> <p>Updated Logic Block Diagram</p> <p>Updated Device Operation: Updated AutoStore Operation (Power-Down): Removed sentence "The HSB signal is monitored by the system to detect if an AutoStore cycle is in progress."</p> <p>Updated DC Electrical Characteristics: Updated Test Conditions of I_{SB} parameter and also updated the corresponding values. Changed maximum value of V_{IH} parameter from "V_{CC} + 0.3 V" to "V_{CC} + 0.5 V". Updated V_{CAP} value from 20 uF to 19.8 uF. Added Note 20.</p> <p>Updated Capacitance: Changed maximum value of C_{IN} and C_{OUT} parameters from 11.5 pF to 8 pF.</p> <p>Updated Sleep Mode: Changed maximum value of t_{ZZH} parameter from 20 ns to 70 ns. Updated Figure 8 and Figure 16 for more clarity.</p> <p>Updated Truth Table For SRAM Operations for more clarity.</p> <p>Updated Ordering Information (Updated part numbers).</p> <p>Updated Package Diagrams: Added 54-pin TSOP II package related information (Figure 23).</p>
*F	4303589	GVCH	03/20/2014	<p>Updated Thermal Resistance: Updated values of Θ_{JA} and Θ_{JC} parameters.</p> <p>Updated in new template.</p> <p>Completing Sunset Review.</p>
*G	4366689	GVCH	05/01/2014	<p>Updated Sleep Mode: Updated description.</p> <p>Updated DC Electrical Characteristics: Removed "RTC running on backup power supply" in test conditions of I_{ZZ} parameter.</p> <p>Added Note 14 and 25.</p> <p>Updated Ordering Information (Updated part numbers (Added Part numbers namely CY14B116N-ZSP45XI, CY14B116N-ZSP45XIT, CY14E116S-BZ25XI and CY14E116S-BZ25XIT)).</p> <p>Added Errata.</p>



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